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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## LABOR OPPOSITION TO BILL REGARDING CLAIMS OF MINERS

Leaders' Objections to British  
Premier's Proposed Commission  
on Miners' Demands De-  
lays Progress of the Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Coal Commission Bill only passed the second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, the miners' representatives, of whom there are 25 in the House, being demanded to have full discussion on the questions at issue. Earnest speeches were made by William Adamson, Vernon Hartshorn, J. H. Thomas and W. Bruce, but none bridged successfully the gulf between the claims of the Miners Federation, backed by the miners' vote, and the resolve of the government to have a full inquiry made into the proposals, which will affect all industries, and their consequent refusal to regard the question of hours and wages as a close issue.

The discussion revealed lack of unanimity on the actual costs of production, between the government and labor estimates. Mr. Adamson, who opened the debate, while not despairing of a solution if the spirit displayed by the Premier and Robert Smillie at last week's conference were maintained, nevertheless contended that up to the present, the government had not done all it could to meet the miners' demands. The government, he maintained, already had sufficient data to deal with the wages and hours question and, going into details, he urged that it was unnecessary to hold an inquiry into these matters. Finally he called on the government to accept the nationalization of mines, and leave the investigation of the reorganization it involved to the proposed commission.

### Speedy Settlement Urged

Mr. Hartshorn followed with a vigorous contribution to the debate, also demanding the exclusion of the hours and wages question from the terms of reference of the commission. The miners' demands had now reached a stage, he said, when it was uncertain whether it was possible to delay matters for even one day. Neither the miners' executive, nor the coming conference could override the decision of the ballot-boxes, and because of the serious possibility of the situation being developed at Wednesday's conference, they were anxious that the government should delete wages and hours from the terms of reference of the bill.

The League of Nations will endure as long as the bankers and traders of England and the United States stand together. When they divide, as they ultimately must, there will be two leagues of nations, and a world war that will eclipse in horror that which has just ended. Until that time comes, the League of Nations will make the world safe for capitalism by crushing militant democracy.

The editor of a Socialist newspaper, at the Liberties Conference held by several radical organizations, denounced Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, and said there was no politically free press in America. He said further that another newspaper, not a Socialist one, had been permitted to criticize England for her Irish policy, while his own publication was held up for similar criticism.

At a public church forum, one man exclaimed that he was born in America, but was Russian in sentiment, and he had rather live in Russia, where he could call his life his own, than in America. The pastor upbraided him for not knowing that the United States offers more and broader opportunity to the individual than any other country.

Gilbert E. Roe, a lawyer, appeals for the repeal of the Espionage Act. "The lawmakers," he says, "desire to say something about freedom of speech, but put the question up to ignorant juries, whose action resulted in the acquittal of Nearing and the conviction of hundreds of others whose acts were infinitely less overt than those of Nearing. When you convict a Socialist or a member of the I. W. W. on that principle, you are establishing a precedent which is going to convict you some time."

The Rebel Worker is an outspoken now as it has been at any time since the armistice was signed, and it continues to go through the mails wrapped in a page from a local conservative newspaper.

The war has pretty nearly made the world safe for Bolshevism," it says, "something not at all in the original program. Russia, Germany, Austria, Holland, even Japan, though in a lesser degree, give evidence of a revolution that has already outrun both capitalism, imperialism and bourgeois liberalism. The labor struggle will go on until we have industrial democracy throughout the world. So we shall continue to organize in industry and to act along industrial lines, until the One Big Union becomes so powerful that the workers can take possession of the industries of the world and abolish wage slavery."

Great Labor Alliance

British Railway Men, Miners and  
Transport Workers Agree on Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The executives of the National Union of Railways, Miners Federation, and Transport Workers Federation, held a joint conference at Unity House this afternoon, after meeting separately beforehand at their respective headquarters.

The statement issued subsequently

announced that the executives had before them a full and complete statement of the various stages of the negotiations by the miners', railwaymen's and transport workers' federations, and that, after long discussion, they unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that, having fully considered the position of negotiations, and having regard to the very grave consequences involved in a stoppage by either body, and the fact that, in the event of such a stoppage, the members of each body would be very seriously and immediately affected, the executives decided to adjourn the conference until each body has had an opportunity of further negotiation, and decided that no section of the "triple alliance" shall agree to any action or settlement until the conference is again called, such conference to be held before March 15.

The date named is that fixed for the strike. A miners' delegate remarked after the conference, that if the miners' conference tomorrow endorses today's resolution, the position will be greatly consolidated.

Labor Unrest Considered

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LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Premier presided this morning at a well-attended Cabinet meeting, which it is understood, was held for the purpose, among other things, of considering the latest industrial situation. Before the meeting the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law had a long consultation, and they entered the chamber together. Sir Robert Horne and Sir Eric Geddes were also present. It is believed that the Premier consulted his colleagues as to the statement he will make at the national conference on Thursday.

## RADICALS ASSUME BROADER LICENSE

Socialist and I. W. W. Spokes-  
men in New York City Renew  
Propaganda Methods Openly  
in the Press and Elsewhere

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The radical element in this city continues to show increasing activity. Scott Nearing, acquitted by a jury after his trial under the Espionage Act, is received with prolonged applause when he appears as a lecturer at the Rand School of Social Science. The radical papers use a great deal of what he says at these classes and in speeches elsewhere. And the Rebel Worker, organ of the local central committee of the I. W. W., prints the following as coming from him:

"The League of Nations will endure as long as the bankers and traders of England and the United States stand together. When they divide, as they ultimately must, there will be two leagues of nations, and a world war that will eclipse in horror that which has just ended. Until that time comes, the League of Nations will make the world safe for capitalism by crushing militant democracy."

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—The Wireless Press special correspondent in Prague writes: "The Republic

## WAR FUND CONTROL BRINGS PROTEST

Knights of Columbus, Acting  
for the Roman Catholic War  
Council, Seeks for Power to  
Override Joint Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus has made protest against a limitation being placed on the number of millions of dollars it can spend in giving things to the soldiers out of funds received from the public in the joint drive of last November. This decision on behalf of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council was arrived at in a special meeting here on Monday. It is announced that the directors will carry their appeal to the Secretary of War.

The limitation of funds which may be used in giving away chocolate, stationery, tobacco, etc., to the soldiers was decided upon a short time ago by the Committee of Eleven, consisting of representatives of the seven war work organizations which participated in the joint drive, with John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A. at its head. This committee has acted as a general overhead governing board for the seven organizations, the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, of course, being represented.

The unlimited giving away of supplies by one organization, which, through the nature of its work, was able to spend its funds in this way while others would not, was felt to place the other societies at a great disadvantage in the eyes of the soldiers unacquainted with reasons why all could not and did not donate so lavishly.

Conference Is Asked

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Without reference to any particular industry, Lord Emmott outlined the general policy of the government in regard to trade during the present period of reconstruction. At the moment, he said, everything was in a state of flux and uncertainty. Factories and works were being converted from war to peace uses; employers and employees were returning in their thousands to industry; prices were in an inflated condition, and employers were therefore loath to embark on new enterprises, with no means of estimating the future prices of the various materials. Uncertainty in regard to the time and extent of the coming fall in prices was the main factor in holding up industrial initiative, and was therefore a factor in the problem of unemployment and industrial unrest.

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new horizons which render inevitable new methods, new policies, and a more liberal sense of obligation and responsibility on the part of statesmen and world leaders.

#### Opponents Accept Issue

Those senators who oppose the League of Nations project did not hesitate to declare their willingness to accept the challenge hurled at them by the President. If it is to be an appeal to the people for self-determination, that they declare, is what they desire. The vital character of the issues involved in the proposed departure, with its alleged dangers for the future, they assert, will not permit of compromise or rapprochement.

The exact strength of the opposition to the President in the Senate is at present difficult to determine. Many senators who have no objection to a League oppose the proposed constitution for special reasons. There is reason to believe that the number opposed to a League in any shape or form are few, and with the crystallization of public opinion after the President has vouchsafed an explanation and answered alleged arguments, a reaction may very well set in.

The President may not address Congress at all on the subject of the League of Nations, at least not for the present. It is not expected that the draft of the peace treaty will be before the Senate until next fall, and in the meantime the President may prefer to address himself to the country and attempt to capitalize the sentiment of the people in his favor as a flank and rear attack on the recalcitrants in the Senate.

#### Views of Senators

Commenting on the President's Boston address, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on Monday that it was essentially an appeal to the "spirit of Americanism."

"The President's speech was very effective," said Senator Hitchcock. "I believe it will appeal to the spirit of Americanism. I think all America will be impressed with what President Wilson says of the obligation of the United States to save the critical situation in Europe. The President rightly says that we must not fail Europe at this time. It may be that the President made a rather strange use of the word 'dream' in speaking of the spirit of our soldiers in France. But the President's speech as a whole appeals strongly to the American."

"It is very evident that the President, in his Boston address, felt the importance, at this juncture, of speaking in general terms," said William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, "and for that reason I do not think comment should be advanced by me on the substance of his address, but withheld until that time when we shall have before us the Executive's definition on the concrete problem with which we are to deal."

#### Senator Penrose's View

"It dealt in generalities which of course appealed to every humane person," said Boies Penrose, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania. "It is sufficient to say that I would believe in any international agreement which would tend to prevent war, but I am utterly opposed to any agreement to barter away the sovereignty of the United States."

"My judgment," said James Hamilton Lewis, Senator from Illinois, "is that the President deliberately, and as a result of mature reflection, determined to present only the general principles and basic ideals, leaving details of what happened at the Peace Conference and explanation as to how certain conclusions were arrived at, to the address he will make to Congress, if he should make one. Otherwise this would be left to a later expression which the country may expect before he departs."

"I don't think that the President's speech will change a single vote in the Senate," was the terse comment of Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, a Republican.

The majority of senators who oppose the League project refused to comment on the President's speech, on the alleged ground that "it did not deal with the concrete facts in the case, but with generalities to which almost any one would, at first blush, subscribe."

#### President Is Confident

Mr. Wilson Sends Telegram to League of Nations Union Leader

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has reiterated his confidence that the people of the country would support the plan for a League of Nations, in a telegram to Theodore E. Burton, president of the League of Nations Union, in reply to a telegram sent from New York by Mr. Burton.

The President's telegram says:

"Your message greatly appreciated. Am myself confident that the people of the country will rally with practical unanimity to the support of a plan in which the whole world is looking to them to be the leaders."

The President's Boston speech has been ordered printed in the Congressional Record on motion of Senator Williams of Mississippi. At the Senator's request, parts of the speech were ordered printed in italics.

#### GOVERNMENT LORRIES REPLACE THE TUBES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Summer time will come into force on the morning of Sunday, March 30, and will continue until the night of Sunday, Monday, Sept. 28-29.

of course, a rush for buses and tram cars and every kind of vehicle that could be requisitioned.

The government rose to the occasion after the strike had been in progress some time, and, for the first time in the history of the city, government motor lorries plied the streets carrying passengers free; whilst, later on, a similar service was organized to the suburbs, and motor lorries bearing in large letters, "To Putney," "To Hammersmith," and so forth started, every few minutes, from Piccadilly Circus. The lorries were, of course, everywhere strengthened, and the whole scene was strangely reminiscent of Armistice Day.

#### SIR R. BORDEN'S WORK IS PRAISED

Member of Canadian House of Commons Shows Value of Efforts Made by Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The House of Commons resumed its session on Tuesday after the adjournment. After tribute had been paid to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by Sir Thomas White on behalf of the government, and by Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, the newly-elected leader of the Liberals in the House, the speech from the throne was taken up.

Major D. L. Redman, a returned soldier, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He referred to the cooperation of Great Britain and the United States in the war and said that it had resulted in a better understanding between the people of the two countries, adding that their relations should be happier than in the past.

In regard to the Peace Conference, Major Redman said he thought that they would all agree that the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, had done valuable work.

Reviewing the important measures to be introduced by the government in the course of the session, Major Redman referred to the proposed department of public health, in the matter of immigration. Major Redman said that the feeling of the soldiers was that no more alien enemies should be allowed to come into Canada.

Captain Manion, also a returned soldier, seconded the address in reply. In referring to the fine work of the Canadian soldiers at the front, he said that it was owing to the splendid work of these men that Sir Robert Borden was able to take his place equally with the representatives of other nations at the Peace Conference.

#### MR. GOMPERS READS PREMIER'S MESSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The following official statement was issued today:

The thirteenth meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

A reply was read from M. Clemenceau to the resolution transmitted to him by Mr. Gompers on behalf of the commission in connection with the recent attack upon him. The reply was as follows:

"I have been deeply touched by the sympathy which the Commission on International Labor Legislation has been kind enough to express, and by the good wishes which they have addressed to me. I thank you most heartily for the friendly letter which you have sent me on behalf of your colleagues, and I should be obliged if you convey to them the expression of my sincere gratitude."

The commission then considered the articles in the British draft dealing with the question of economic penalties in the event of a state failing to carry out its obligations under an international labor convention.

#### POLAND MAKES TRUCE WITH THE UKRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The local office of the American Committee on Public Information has received the following dispatch from John F. Bass, press representative with the American Mission to Poland:

"An official telegram from Lemberg states that an armistice was concluded between the Poles and Ukrainians, becoming effective at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. It may be denounced on 12 hours' notice."

"A further meeting will be held Wednesday for the purpose of trying to conclude a definite armistice on a more stable basis."

"Colonel Graves, chief of the American food mission to Poland, telephoned from Posen on Monday noon, that he had just returned from visiting the front, where he found a German bombardment in active progress with shells bursting all around him."

#### DATES FOR SUMMER TIME IN ENGLAND

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**CONDITIONS FOR UNION**  
BASEL, Switzerland (Monday)—The Christian Socialists of Germany-Austria have agreed to a union of their part of the former Austrian Empire with Germany on condition that the capital of the united countries be in Central Germany, according to a dispatch from Vienna, quoting the Reichspost of that city.

#### PRESS PRAISES WILSON SPEECH

United States Newspapers Generally Commend President's Boston Address and Accept Him as Spokesman of the Nation

The address of President Woodrow Wilson in Boston on Monday, in which he reported "progress" by the Paris conference considering the League of Nations plan, was in most cases favorably commented upon by United States newspapers. Following are comments by eastern editors:

**New York Tribune**

The speech of the President in Boston neither in words nor spirit contains anything to arouse controversy. He interprets in broad phrases of great felicity the high mission of this country. He preaches with great power his ideals, behold, they are the ideals of the great republic.

Every sound American thrill at the picture the President paints of American motives which are reported by none. The pulse beats faster to learn that so great a compliment is paid to us by both the European masses and their appointed leaders— even of the countries with which we have been at war. No similar confidence was before the guard of any nation.

**Boston Herald**

In the judgment of those who heard him in Mechanics Building on Monday, President Wilson delivered an address of consummate power and attractiveness. It was simple, straightforward, diplomatic, and convincing. He carried his audience with him. His voice, apparently conversational in tone, could be heard in the remotest corner of the huge edifice. This was in part due to the intentness with which all hearers hung on his words. And our regard to partisan or other affiliation, few Americans sat in that audience without a consciousness of pride in a President who could acquit himself with such distinct credit. One would be dull to the lessons of the great years through which we have passed not to be touched by the lofty idealism that lay at the basis of all that the President said.

**Boston Transcript**

The President's address at Mechanics Hall doubtless delighted those who went there to hear whatever he had to say. It probably fell short of the expectations of those who went in the hope of hearing him discuss the 26 articles of the new alliance. The President did not discuss these, nor did he mention the League of Nations.

He talked engagingly regarding his pleasure at being home, the generosity of the greetings given him in all the countries through which he has been traveling, and he gave his hearers to understand that he was well pleased.

Just what that progress was he did not stop to say. "The proudest thing" he had to report regarding his journey was that "this America of ours is trusted throughout the world." While that assurance was unquestionably gratifying to his hearers it could not really have caused them such surprise, because Americans have been hearing the same thing from foreign visitors since the days of George Washington, and the letters home of the twenty-sixth division and of other new England soldiers have more recently brought evidence to the same encouraging effect. We are trusted because we have held aloof from "entangling alliances" with the Old World and are naturally reluctant to send to the junk heap a policy that has won America so many friends, and as the President discovered for himself, made "trusted throughout the world."

**New York Times**

The President defers his exposition of the League of Nations plan, but he brings a message which the American people may profitably ponder while they are awaiting what he has to say on that subject. "The peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope," he told his Boston audience, "because they believe that we are at the eaves of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that right shall prevail."

That is the very soul of the League of Nations. We can imagine that the senatorial opponents of the league will dismiss it as another example of Mr. Wilson's idealism. Then, what in the name of reason and right is their ideal? What is their plan?

With what projects and proposals will they respond to this spirit of hope that possesses the people of Europe and the people of this country as well?

Not one suggestion of any other plan, any substitute proposal of a defense against the horrors of war, any hint of a means by which the feeling of cordial friendship between the nations united against Germany, the intense longing for an assurance of peace and justice among nations, can be turned to account, has come from any of the senatorial sneers at Mr. Wilson's ideals.

The President has a very different conception of the world in its present temper. He sees the nations eager to unite in a society of peace, as partners bound by articles of association that make right and justice the rule of conduct. His senatorial opponents will the nations still "red in tooth and claw" from the last deadly struggle, secretly harboring the purpose of new ravengings. And, most astounding of all, they present to our view the United States as the interned victim of their onslaught, a weak and defenseless little land unsuspecting putting its head into the snare which they have contrived to strangle it.

It is our opinion that Mr. Wilson is a more competent witness to the present spirit and temper of the nations than the senators who oppose him. It is our belief, too, that the event will show him to have a profounder understanding than they now have of the feeling of the American people in respect to the League of Nations.

**Boston Evening Record**

Those persons who have found in Mr. Wilson's notable address simply a pleasant tribute to the idealism of America, and a satisfying indication of the enviable position which this country now holds in the hearts of the plain people of the old countries, will have missed the point of the President's words, which is this: That he is committed, in behalf of this country, which he thinks he understands, and which we think in this instance he understands, to working out an honorable and practicable sustaining of our responsibility and our means of moral and material safety;

and that he will fight any and all opponents on this issue, feeling secure in the backing of the American people.

He issues a challenge, in accepting one assumed to have been made against him. In this situation he stands, not as a Democrat, not even simply as the individual Woodrow Wilson, but, he sincerely believes, as the spokesman of America.

**M. CHARLES HUMBERT DEMANDS AN "QUIRY**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Application has been made to the Senate for the raising of the parliamentary immunity in respect to the new charge against M. Charles Humbert, on the count of an application by him for 50 shares in the Salmon Aeroplane Engine Construction Company. It is stated that M. Humbert made efforts to obtain orders for engines for the company from the aeronautical adviser to the War Department. M. Humbert has written to the president of the Senate, requesting an inquiry.

Before leaving Paris, Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company wrote to Sir Thomas Barclay, formerly president of the British Chamber of Commerce, stating, in answer to a question, that no commissions or money, either directly or indirectly, had passed between M. Humbert and himself or the company.

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## NATIONAL BRITISH DYE INDUSTRIES

Much Credit Is Due to British Manufacturers, Who Supplied Dyes for Equipment of the Various Allied Armies

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 24 and 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A detailed account of what the dye industry accomplished during the war in supplying dyes for the equipment of various armies of the Allies would fill a huge volume, but there is a world of praise due to the British manufacturer for the dyes he has evolved, and one glance at the uniform of a British soldier who has come straight from the front is ample evidence that these dyes will stand the severest war conditions. Few people have a true conception of the amount of preliminary work necessary in the manufacture of a coal tar color dye. A direct cotton black, which in its manufacture has involved 21 distinct chemical operations, is nevertheless known in the dyeing trade as a common black. Thus progress seems slow. Research is now being established on a greater scale than has ever before been attempted in England, and competent experts are being placed at the head of dyeing establishments.

A practical illustration of what has been done is furnished by Levinstein's of Manchester, now one of the largest dye manufacturers in the world. On the outbreak of war Dr. Herbert Levinstein, from his knowledge of the industry, foresaw some difficulties for the War Office and the Admiralty unless the British industry could supply the dyes imported formerly from Germany. So he offered to supply the khaki and navy blue dyes as quickly as they were wanted. This meant a workshop revolution and the initiation of a number of manufacturing processes which had never before been carried out in Great Britain, and with the stoppage of the German intermediates, these also had to be manufactured on the spot.

## A Wonderful Record

When the War Department placed contracts with the American mills, these manufacturers immediately repiled that they could only execute the orders if the Board of Trade allowed them to import the dyes from British sources and Levinstein's responded to the emergency, supplying all the khaki dye for the Belgian Army within a week, as well as that for the Australian Army; the green for the Italian Army being supplied within the same period. Only a manufacturer and a chemist can understand what this enormous increase must have meant in organization and work and great credit is due to Messrs. Levinstein's for having made the attempt to produce the intermediates—they were the only dye manufacturers who did it—without any government help or subsidy, and this is the spirit that gives evidence of hope and promise for the development of the new British industry. Synthetic indigo is another achievement of Messrs. Levinstein's, and to many War Office and Admiralty contractors indigo is the one really satisfactory dyestuff.

A German firm had founded works at Ellesmere Port in 1907, for the manufacture of indigo, but the necessary intermediate product—phenyl glucine—was imported from Germany and was not manufactured at all in Great Britain. When the war began the Board of Trade considered that the manufacture of synthetic indigo was so complicated that no one in Great Britain would carry it out, and the works were left going under a German manager. For a short time they supplied a little indigo, but the output gradually came to a stop. In August, 1916, these works were transferred to Levinstein's with the duty of reopening the manufacture if possible. There were many difficulties; the necessary records of the works had been destroyed; phenyl glucine had to be made; a new process for making it had to be discovered, but the problem was rapidly solved by the chemical staff in the research laboratory and by the engineering staff in the factory, and the first supplies of phenyl glucine on a large scale were forthcoming within six weeks, and the manufacture of synthetic indigo was begun in November, 1916, after which date it was available on the market in large quantities. The plant has run continuously ever since and the present requirements of the country for synthetic indigo are now being met.

It has now been definitely established that the English dyestuff manufacturer can make aniline dyes and fine chemicals without any help from Germans, but great as has been the progress in the manufacture of aniline colors in this country it might have been immensely greater had the inconsistent representations of the color users in the United Kingdom and Ireland been listened to, and had the dyemakers consolidated all their interests in one company, thus preventing the possibility of overlapping and waste of efforts.

## Union Is Strength

Instead of that they have all been employing on the same problems their cleverest chemists whose activities by a common sense arrangement would have been spread over a wider field of research. At the present time two concerns are announcing their successes in the manufacture of certain colors which were generally supposed to present the greatest difficulties. With the exception of America,

Great Britain during the war was the only serious producer of dyed textiles for export. But now the war is over the widest range of colors is available. One danger now facing the aniline dye industry in Great Britain is the possibility—or rather the probability—that the great petro companies who had an aggregate capital of over £20,000,000—nearly half of which was held by British companies—might buy up the whole of the benzene produced in Great Britain in order to prevent or control its competition with petro. They could well afford to do so at a price which would make it prohibitive for color making.

Another matter of pressing importance is the enormous strengthening of the competitive powers of Japan and Holland, and German competition in neutral countries will doubtless be conducted with the utmost industry and exertion. With the establishment of proper labor conditions—and many directorates who have done well should certainly make provision for the strengthening of the existing funds for the benefit of employees; for providing out-of-work pay, allowances, etc.—success is assured for this new British industry, established amidst the turmoil of war.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 594)

Soldiers for Highway Construction  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Feb. 1, under the heading "Highways Planned as Labor Outlets," James L. Blakeslee of the Post Office Department is quoted as advocating a plan that it seems to the writer could be readily and practically installed. There could be no better national monument erected to our American soldiers than the national highway system Mr. Blakeslee pictures. No better immediate contribution to the greatness of the United States could be made, than, say, three splendid modern highways, of ample width to accommodate present and future traffic, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with intersecting laterals from the north to the south boundaries of our country. Let the government take hold of the project as a part of its war measure during the times of peace. The equipment is on hand for such an undertaking; the army has its trained engineering forces. Under the powers granted to the military and naval arms of the government for the prosecution of the war, no doubt ample authority exists to undertake such work without the delay of congressional enactment. If additional legislation might be required, necessary measures could readily be passed.

Instead of demobilizing our army in bloc, instead of throwing into the industrial market the millions of men who are now in service, with the consequent inability to immediately digest this vast force as it now stands, as a military necessity for peace preparedness? Such coordination of power would result in accomplishing this gigantic work in an otherwise impossible time. It would be thoroughly done, as is our military custom; there would be no slighting, no grafting, no delay.

From time to time, certain numbers of the soldiery could be released, as the demands of the industrial condition of the country would warrant. Such a plan of demobilization would avoid a glut of the labor market with its consequent social disquiet and unrest. It would afford our men, who have been taken from their usual occupations, an opportunity to secure other employment while yet in the government service. (Arrangements could be made for honorable discharge of any man who should be wanted for employment in civil life.) It would make it possible, for the soldier or other citizen who wants to own a piece of land, to have a reasonable way to get his wares to market. There isn't much use in a man attempting to farm a piece of land unless there is provided a way to reach the consumer.

It would be a just thing for our people to bear the tax burden of such an enterprise, for we are as surely obligated to see that our soldier lads are afforded every means of readjustment to civil pursuits, with money in their pockets, as they were obligated to leave their work at the country's call. There is no doubt that our country would gladly support such a constructive and sensible movement.

(Signed) G. M. GIFFEN.

Los Angeles, California, Feb. 12, 1919.

## CHANGE IN FOREST SERVICE PROPOSED

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office:

MISSOULA, Montana.—An agreement to the effect that the basic unit of administration of the national forest service should be of such size and character that one man could efficiently direct it and alone be held responsible, was reached at the annual convention of forest supervisors and district officials of District No. 1, including Montana, Northern Idaho, and Eastern Washington. This was the first gathering of the forestry chiefs held in the district since January, 1917.

The supervisors urged more executive power, with additional responsibility, for the rangers and their immediate chiefs, holding that the field workers were far more essential to the service than the officers directing operations from the district headquarters. Recommendations were passed, asking that in recognizing the basic unit, it be provided that the one man in charge of this unit be essentially a field man, his title to be that of forester instead of ranger.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Jan. 30)—On re-election by the late Parliament to the Speaker's chair, Mr. Lowther had an experience unparalleled in the long record of his predecessors. Duly proposed and seconded, he was about to make acknowledgment of this fresh proof of confidence and esteem when, from below the gangway opposite, an Irish member interposed. The attention of the crowded House was riveted upon the intruder. It was unusual, but quite in order, for a private member to support the claim of a candidate for the speakership. Was a miracle about to happen? Had the Irish members deputed the gentleman on his legs to join the otherwise general eulogy of Mr. Lowther's conduct in the chair?

Not exactly. The interloper was Mr. Ginnell, member for Westmeath, who had distinguished himself by assuming a peculiar rôle. He was the eleventh juryman of the diverse sections of the Nationalist Party. Mr. Redmond pleased him not, nor Mr. William O'Brien, either. However, in clearly discerning the wrong of Ireland, and in assuredly adopting the best means of righting them, these presumptive patriots went the wrong way, whilst he solitarily, doggedly, pursued the right one. In the last Parliament there were not two, but three Irish parties—the Redmondites, the O'Briens, and Mr. Ginnell.

The object he now had in view was speedily made clear. He had come not to praise Caesar in the chair, but to bury him under a load of contumely and scorn. It appeared that for some sessions he had groaned under the tyranny of Mr. Lowther, who had systematically declined to have his eye caught when the member for Westmeath angled for it. Had Mr. Ginnell with this purpose interposed at a time when the House was in full session he would have been speedily disposed of. Called to order by the chair and persisting in disobeying its injunctions he would have been commanded to resume his seat.

## Mr. Ginnell's Triumph

In the course of a few moments the alarmed House perceived that Mr. Ginnell, so to speak, had it on the hip. He could not be called to order, nor might order be enforced, since there was no one in the chair; as a matter of fact, no Speaker in existence. In the procedure of the election of a Speaker the clerk at the table is invested with power of the initiative. It is, however, limited to the action of dumbly pointing with the forefinger of his right hand first to the mover of the resolution nominating the Speaker, next to the seconder as the turn of each comes round.

Mr. Ginnell was untrammelled master of the situation, and he remorselessly availed himself of the opportunity. For half an hour by Westminster clock he lectured the Speaker-designate on the inequity of his former ways and the necessity of turning over a new leaf. Members moved restlessly in their seats and inwardly groaned. As was shown in later times, the House of Commons might affirm a declaration of war that ravaged the world for more than four years. But they could not shut up this obscure member from Meath.

The lecture was no sudden inspiration. It had been deliberately written out in the back parlor of Mr. Ginnell's London lodgings, and every page of the manuscript was read with provokingly slow enunciation. The incident was memorable not only for its grim humor but for discovery made of a vulnerable chink in the armor of supreme authority the House of Commons has through the centuries arrogated to itself.

## Flouting the Saxon

More important was the moral bearing on the eternal Irish question. Forthwith Mr. Ginnell, having flouted the Saxon in his stronghold at Westminster, in fashion undreamed of by Mr. Biggar in palmy parlour times, became a popular idol in Ireland. In the last session of the Parliament he thus agreeably assisted to open, he for fresh flouting of the authority of the chair was peremptorily forbidden attendance on the sittings of the House. At the ensuing general election he had his reward. Whilst Mr. Dillon who, not always wise but inflexibly honest, had devoted his life to the service of his country, found himself at the bottom of the poll, and Mr. O'Brien shrewdly avoided disaster by not going to it, Mr. Ginnell was reelected by 8977 on a poll of 16,496 votes, a majority exceeding the proportion of two to one.

It was rumored that the Sinn Feiners, amongst whom Mr. Ginnell has, probably only temporarily, enrolled himself, were resolved to muster on the opening day of the new Parliament in fullest number permitted by prison regulations, and en masse adopt the tactics of their famous recruit. The report has been denied. The authorities nevertheless thought it prudent to be prepared for contingencies. The avowed object of what is now openly named "The Irish Republican Party" is to impede the usefulness of the Imperial Parliament. To that end they, by process of logic delightfully Irish, have announced their intention of abstaining from attendance at Westminster. On reflection, it may have occurred to their leaders that this is a policy doubly mistaken. Whilst it would free the House of Commons from the presence of an undesirable faction, it would also forfeit salaries of £400 a year, available from the purse of the Sovereign, they are debarred, ipsa

facto, from membership, including the tempting reward of a handsome wage.

That may be held as a point for future consideration. Meanwhile the opportunity of disorganizing the new Parliament on the threshold of its appointed work by delivery of half a hundred speeches of an hour's length, unfettered by ordinary rules of debate, seemed irresistible. By comparison Mr. Biggar's four hours' speech, ended by reading, from a blue book, would fade into obscurity.

## FAIRY TALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fairy tales are the wild garden of literature. Wit, wisdom, philosophy, poetry and drama—all are there in their earliest and most simple forms, and as sometimes we turn from the latest exquisite, many-petaled, garden rose, silver skirted, or golden robed, to the no less exquisite dawn-colored simplicity of the wild rose, so sometimes our mood takes us out of Literature's stately palace, past her terraces with their classic fountains, past the greensward of poesy, past the ordered gardens, and the peached walks, the orchards, and the gardens of sweet herbs, into the wild garden of the world's childhood.

Here are Literature's primroses and violets—her corncockles, and her lilies of the valley, her windflowers, dandelions, tall thistles, buttercups, and meadow-sweet. A little breeze blows sweetly amongst the flowers and rings the bluebells, and the harebells, and the heather bells. Overhead, the trees bend in a green whispering shade, and all the birds sing ceaselessly except at moon rise, and then they hush and listen to the nightingale.

The people of the youth of the world were very much like the people of today. They thought about things, and they made stories and pictures of the things which they thought and hoped and believed. As they were, so are their tales—and some of the things are good, and some of them are bad—but they put their best into their tales, and looking into them we see what manner of folk there were, as you may see broken reflections when you look into running water—with here a bright and flashing thought, and there a dark shadow; here an eddy that breaks the image, and there a clear glimpse of the stars. So many learned people have written so many learned books about fairy tales that I should be afraid to say a word if it were not that there is always the child's point of view. The learned people persistently leave that out. But not all the professors in professordom can take fairytale away from the child, whether the child be as young as yesterday, or as old as all the ages. There is, of course, only one age for the child and that is the age of innocence. Professordom is a terrible country. It is full of black and white statements, and people quarreling. We have nothing to do with it. We are in a country where the Two Elder Brothers or the Two Elder Sisters go out to seek their fortunes. Now the Elder Brothers and the Elder Sisters never know—to this day they never know—that every man's fortune is to be found by the roadside, as he goes, every day and in every common way. So to this day the Elder Brother kicks the frog out of his path, and refuses help to the snared beast, and the Elder Sister snubs the Tiresome Old Woman, and speaks haughtily to the disguised Prince. And to this day they find the evil fortune of lovelessness, lack, and the lonely heart.

Then comes the Third Brother—the Youngest Sister. How one thanks the fairy tales for them! They carry such a heartful of love and good will that there is some to spare for every one—the Tiresome Old Woman isn't tiresome to them—she is only some one to be helped. The snared beast isn't a ferocious creature who will bite if set free—but again, some one to be helped. So they go on scattering gold of kindness and joy, and the more they give the more they have.

I have known some Third Brothers, and some Youngest Sisters. They are just like the fairy tale ones. They find delightful adventures where other folk see only tiresome mishaps—nobody growls at them, nobody bites them. They go out to be born and come home laden with wool. The Elder Brothers and the Elder Sisters say bitterly that "some people have all the luck!" Come, come, you should know your fairy tales better than that. It's not luck at all, but the oldest talisman in the world—the joyful, loving heart—the heart of the child. It looks for flowers and finds them—yes, in the veriest desert of Sahara; looks for love, and finds that, too, and all the while it gives, and gives, and gives.

There is more in the fairy tales than the professors ever found there. Our new book, "DEL MONTE Conservation Recipes of Flavor," will help you make your daily menu more appetizing—more truly satisfying and nourishing. Contains hundreds of truly delicious and economical recipes. Sent free.

ADDRESS DEPT. J.

## THEATERS

"Oh, Joy!" in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

The cast:

Briggs ..... Hal Gordon

Jane Packard ..... Isabel Jeans

Polley ..... Andrus

Mark ..... Judith Nelmen

George ..... Budd

Tom Powers

Lou Ellen Carter ..... Dot Temple

Jackie Sampson ..... Beatrice Little

Constable Simms ..... Fred Russell

Sir John Carter J. P. ..... Tom Payne

Lady Carter ..... Diana Durand

Waiter ..... Helen Rous

Miss Penelope Budd ..... Lucien Mousse

silver and as gliding and noiseless in her movements. Miss Dot Temple gave a ladylike (as distinct from "chorus-like") study of the bride and acted with a simple earnestness that may mean better things. Mr. Fred Russell as the detective, Mr. Billy Leonard as the pal Jim, and Mr. Tom Payne as the J. P., writing a speech under difficulties, were thoroughly amusing.

## American Notes

"A Thousand Eyes," a farce by A. E.

Thomas and Clayton Hamilton, is being played in Detroit this week.

Frank McIntyre has the rôle of a mil-

lionaire whose benevolent impulses

draw upon him, unjustly, the venge-

ful pursuit of an Italian reservist. A

friendly judge sentences the million-

aire to the safe harbor of a jail for 30

days, at the end of which time the

Italian is expected to have sailed for

Europe. The prison scenes are said

to be highly amusing. There are sen-

timental complications by way of

variety. The cast includes Miss Olin

Field, Jean de Briac, Miss Audrey

Baird, Ethelbert Hales, Miss Kathleen

Comegys, and Miss Maud Milton.

The play reads in part:

"I understand you intimated that the

name of the park was derived from the

## SPECIAL SESSION CALL IS DEFERRED

President Wilson Will Not Convene New Congress. It Is Now Announced, Until He Returns Again From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The predictions of politicians were suddenly overwhelmed on Tuesday night when it became known that President Wilson had given Thomas S. Martin, majority leader and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, to understand that he would not call a special session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress until after his return from France, where he returns about March 5 to assist in the work of the Peace Conference.

Earlier in the day it was understood that Senator Martin and Swager Sherley, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, would recommend the calling of a special session within a month of the expiration of the present Congress. Some Republican leaders went so far as to intimate that owing to the large amount of important legislation still unfinished and necessary, to carry on the work of the government, the President would be practically compelled to call the new Congress into extraordinary session before the middle of March.

### May Be Called in June

The probability now is, however, that there will be no extra session, until some time in June. In the remaining few days of this session the majority leaders will make every effort to pass some of the more important measures still pending. An effort will be made to rush through the bond legislation and the \$750,000,000 asked to carry federal operation of the railroad systems.

No provision has been made to carry on the federal control of the railroads. Walker D. Hines, Director-General, appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, urging passage of the \$750,000,000 necessary for continued operation. Democratic members of the committee virtually told him that he could not hope to have this legislation passed at this session of Congress.

There is also the army bill, appropriating more than \$1,000,000,000, and the navy bill, carrying \$750,000,000.

### Bond Issue Pending

Besides these two, legislation for the new bond issue for which the Treasury is already preparing will go over. If the Treasury needs this money so urgently, that fact alone would render an early call for a special session imperative. There is, also, the Sundry Civil Bill. This makes five pieces of legislation of first importance which will be left unfinished when the Sixty-Fifth Congress expires on March 4.

Administration leaders in the Senate indicated on Tuesday that a special effort would be made to secure the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill carrying the enlarged naval program. A message from President Wilson urging the special importance of this legislation is expected. He gave it to understand that the contingent authorization of a three-year naval program has a strong bearing on the success of certain American viewpoints at the Peace Conference. While this argument will carry weight with the Administration forces, Republican leaders have determined that the decision as to the strength of the naval and military establishment shall rest with the next Congress. It is safe to say that both the army and the navy bills will go over.

### PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO AMERICAN FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
Addressing the Washington Press Club on Tuesday night Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told some facts about the methods whereby the submarine was rendered powerless through the skill and inventive powers of United States and British naval officers.

To the great surprise of the audience Mr. Daniels declared that one of the greatest events in the history of the war had never been heard of by the people of the United States, namely the visit of President Wilson to the American fleet early in April, 1917, and his meeting every officer in the fleet gathered in the estuary of the James River.

On this occasion the President, Mr. Daniels said, made, what he considered, the greatest speech in his career on board the flagship Pennsylvania. His message to the navy was to make offensive not defensive war.

Reverting to the League of Nations, Mr. Daniels predicted that its adoption would mean smaller and smaller armies and smaller navies after the first year of the league.

### LAWRENCE STRIKE SEEMS NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Louis Fraina, editor of The Revolutionary Age, was arrested in Boston on Monday night and arraigned in court here on Tuesday on a charge of inciting to riot. He was released on \$200 bail for a hearing in Lawrence on March 12. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, which was in connection with the rioting here last Friday following a speech by him, in which he is reported to have told his audience: "If the city denies you the right to parade, take that right. The streets belong to you."

A large number of the strikers are returning to work daily, the Pacific

## PRESS VIEWS UPON RAILROAD CONTROL

Passing the Problem Along to the Next United States Congress—Critics May Have to Accept the Responsibility

The conclusion of a year's operation of the railroads of the United States by the federal government and a statement of results afford the press a basis for comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the policy pursued and ground for discussion of the question whether it would be better for national control to continue or for the railroads to be turned back to private management. Newspaper views are appended.

### Boston Post

As the Post some time ago ventured to assume would be the case, this Congress has definitely decided to hand the railroad problem over to the next. This is entirely the part of wisdom. In any event, unless the law is repealed, the railroads remain under government control for 21 months after peace is declared. That being the case, there can be no danger of a hasty return to private operation. There is time for deliberation, and it is needed, to snap judgments for such a tremendous problem are to be tolerated.

Furthermore, the Republicans have seriously criticized Democratic management of the whole railroad situation. They soon come into control of Congress; it is not unlikely that they will be compelled to accept responsibility for settling a thing they say they could have handled better in the first place. They will now have ample opportunity to prove their claims to superior wisdom.

### Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil

The government should exercise supervision over the railroads with certain limitations. But they should now, as soon as possible, be returned to their owners with authority to go ahead and inaugurate a program of expansion commensurate with the needs of the country. And the roads should be privileged to fix charges for service which will enable them to pay just wages to employees and a fair return on capital actually invested in the business. The government should absolutely forbid the exploitation of railroad properties by financial buccaneers such as those who wrecked and put in the hands of receivers such properties as the Rock Island. That kind of government control the people will approve. But they do not want the railroads of the country with their army of employees to be turned into a political machine. Moreover, they do not want to kill independence, initiative, thrift and industry by removing opportunity to men to develop on these lines.

### Topeka (Kansas) Capital

A full year's statement of results of government operation of railroads brings out nothing that has been so unexpected and is so much commented on as the extraordinary diversity in earnings among roads operating under seemingly identical circumstances. It is remarked, for instance, that the Union Pacific, a western system, actually increased its net earnings and income under government operation for the full year by 30 per cent; the St. Paul, an even older system, operating generally in the same region, shows a decrease of 82 per cent; and while the Delaware & Hudson, an Eastern coal road, fell off 56 per cent, the Lackawanna, another anthracite road, declined only 2 per cent.

If it is said that before the war the St. Paul road was showing great weakness, due to its electrification more than anything else, yet similar comparison can be made between two of the first-class great systems of the country. The Pennsylvania makes a particularly poor showing under government operation, but the Santa Fe holds up nearly to normal, and the same is true of the Southern Pacific. The explanation is simply that under government operation traffic is routed to save time and distance and with total disregard to the interests of particular systems. The result is that companies serving the same territory do not make a similar showing, as they did under competitive operation.

### New Orleans Item

As part of its campaign to stimulate the revival of public works construction as an offset to unemployment, the Department of Labor says that while Congress has appropriated \$45,500,000 to build the states in road-building and has approved 7869 miles, only 45 miles of highway have been built and only four miles in Louisiana.

That this is true, is by no means the fault of the various states and communities. Louisiana was ready for

federal aid long before anything was available except advice. Congress concluded to put money in sums that count in 1917. Bond issues were authorized to build roads in every part of Louisiana, but before the bonds could be floated, the government forbade their issuance or sale.

This bar has just been removed, but another department of government now stands in the way; the Railroad Administration threatens to make a radical advance in freight rates on all road materials. The different districts are ready to pay more for labor and road materials, and should not be held up by a rate advance imposed by one department of government while others are clamoring for them to build roads as a patriotic duty.

### Louisville Courier-Journal

Red-tape bureaucracy, indirection and delay are distinctive characteristics of government railroading.

## BOSTON TO RECEIVE MEN OF TWENTY-SIXTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a letter addressed to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, the Secretary of War of the United States has announced that directions have been given that in arranging for the embarkation of the twenty-sixth division, now in France, all units in which the majority of the men come from New England be assigned to vessels, which, clearing at about the same time, can be routed to Boston.

### Plan of Embarkation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The War Department announces that the twenty-sixth division will be moved home, so far as possible, by consecutive units, beginning early in April.

## ELEVATED RAILWAY BILLS OPPOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alexander Whiteside, representing the City of Boston Law Department, strongly opposed, on Tuesday, two measures before the joint committee on metropolitan affairs, designed to relieve the Boston Elevated of certain financial burdens. Both bills, petitioned for by the board of trustees of the Elevated, were argued for at a recent hearing before the committee. Mr. Whiteside based his opposition on the fact that to repeat rentals and purchase Cambridge Tunnel rights, as provided for by the proposed acts, would be illegal. He stated that the city has entered into a contract with the road on subway and subway rentals, and to break this contract under action of the Legislature would render the act of 1918 void.

Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished.

A fine of \$1000 or six months' imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment, is the punishment provided.

### Relief Bill Signed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson on Tuesday signed the \$100,000,000 appropriation bill which Herbert Hoover asked to relieve suffering in Europe. He also signed the urgent deficiency bill.

## MME. BRESHKOVSKY SPEAKS ON RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Do not forget Russia," was the final plea of Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, who addressed a large audience composed largely of Russians, in this city on Tuesday night.

Mme. Breshkovsky said that she had read the President's speech in the papers, being unable to attend the

## CAPITAL BONE DRY UNDER NEW LAW

Revenue Bill, Signed by the President on Monday Night, Carries Strict Prohibition Provision Into Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson attached his signature to the Revenue Bill on board the train between Boston and Washington on Monday night, and as a result the District of Columbia became bone dry at midnight of the same day, under the operation of the Repeal Bone Dry Amendment.

Tuesday witnessed an end of the liquor specials between Baltimore and Washington. Police authorities in the city began early on Tuesday morning to set in motion the machinery of law administration. These officials assert that they will have no difficulty in preventing the shipment or the carrying of liquor into the District. The problem they must now face is of a different character. Millions of dollars worth of liquor has been stored in the city of Washington in the last few weeks, in anticipation of the signing of the Revenue Bill. These stocks are sufficient to keep Washington wet for quite a long time unless supplemental legislation is enacted.

That such legislation will be attempted has been stated by Albert E. Shoemaker, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of this city. Just what sort of a bill will be prepared at the next session of Congress, he stated, he was unable to tell, but a bill of some kind will be introduced. It may provide for a tax on the liquor stored, he stated, or it may provide for a limit on the quantity permitted to be stored.

In order that members of the police force should fully acquaint themselves with the provisions of the new law, Major Pullman, superintendent of the District police department, issued a bulletin containing a copy of it, and gave the information that it had been approved. Part of the amendment in which the police and the public are interested is quoted in the bulletin as follows:

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## NEED FOR ENACTING ENFORCEMENT LAW

New York Anti-Saloon League Convention in Albany Has for Main Purpose Impressing This Fact on State Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

ALBANY, New York—The New York State Anti-Saloon League began its two-day convention on Tuesday morning in this city. It was largely attended by delegates from all over the State. Its principal purpose will be to impress upon members of the State Legislature the need for enacting a prohibition enforcement law.

At the close of her speech, a Bolshevik sympathizer came to the platform asking a question, which Mme. Breshkovsky answered apparently to the satisfaction of those present.

## CHINESE DENIAL OF SECRET TREATIES

PEKING, China (Sunday)—(Associated Press)—The Foreign Office yesterday dispatched a cable message to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris, which reads as follows:

"With regard to the Chino-Japanese agreements, you took away with you copies made by the Foreign Office of all those relating to the 21 demands, and the Chino-Japanese military convention. The Foreign Office has already telegraphed the text, firstly, of the Kirin Forest and Mines loan; secondly, the draft of the agreement for the Manchurian and Mongolian Railway loans; thirdly, the draft of the agreements for the Kao-mi-Suchowfu and Tsing-tan-Shun-tu Railway loans; fourthly, the notes exchanged regarding the cooperative working of the Kiao-chow-Tsian Railway."

"Besides these there are no other secret agreements, nor are there secret treaties of any kind."

"Please disclose all these documents to the Peace Conference as circumstances permit, and act according to your discretion."

## FULL PROGRAM FOR ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The opening of the first session of the Ontario Legislature since the signing of the armistice attracted a large gathering. Ladies attended in large numbers, in view of the proposed bill enabling them to become members of the Legislative Assembly, to fill municipal offices, and to participate in the responsibilities of citizenship on equal terms with men. The proceedings were inaugurated by the Lieutenant-Governor whose speech from the throne contained promises of immediate government action for social improvement and measures in favor of the working classes. These included proposals for a deputy minister of labor; extension of the moratorium; creation of markets abroad for the products of farm, forest, fishery and factory; road construction and house building on an extensive scale.

Mr. Anderson served notice on the friends of the traffic that if they attempted to nullify or evade the law, "the decent, sober, Christian patriotic people are going to finish it and finish it so that it will stay put." He declared further that the legislator or politician or big business man or labor leader who should get in the way was going to be astonished.

## CITY FARM MAKES PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The annual report of Supt. W. M. House shows that Raleigh's municipal farm, located just outside the limits on the south, netted the city a clean profit of \$5700 last year—the difference between the crop's value of \$14,194.24 and expenses of \$8,636.97.

## During These Last Half-Price Days of the February Furniture Sale

The Furniture Galleries will  
Remain Open Until 9 P.M.

During the three days remaining there will be as much of this standard quality furniture offered at half price as would stock a fair-sized furniture store with single suites and pieces.

In addition to the one-of-a-kind pieces and suites are the following lots—all to be closed out at half price—

Berke & Gay superb matched bedroom suites in mahogany, walnut and enamel—at half price. Never before have we made such an offer. New prices, \$649.25 to \$1,076.50.

A thousand pieces of Stickley furniture—from the celebrated shops of Stickley Brothers, Gustave Stickley, L. & J. G. Stickley at half price—mission, early English, and Chromewald brown and mahogany—for living-rooms, bedrooms, dining-rooms.

Several hundred pieces of Charles P. Limbert Co. mahogany and brown-finished living-room furniture—at half price.

The Wanamaker solid mahogany gate-leg tables—at half price. Four sizes. The new prices are \$10 to \$13.25.

The Wanamaker solid mahogany serving-wagons—at half. The new price is \$12.75.

The Wanamaker decorated gate-leg tables, hand-painted decorations in various colors—at half. Many different prices, ranging from \$10 to \$44.50

## MEDICAL BILLS FOR WASHINGTON STATE

Measures Before the Legislature Dealing With Public School System Contain Provisions Concerning "Health Instruction"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OLYMPIA, Washington.—The marked activity of the medical forces of the United States that has been noted in many parts of the country recently in connection with attempts to impose medical teachings and beliefs upon the people promiscuously, through the agency of state legislation, has cropped up in this State in the shape of several bills before the Legislature dealing with the public school system of the State which contain provisions having to do with matters of health, instruction, or medical service.

## NOT ON TRIAL ON CHARGE OF TREASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the Federal District Court on Tuesday the work of selecting the jury in the trial of Albert Paul Fricke's plea in bar to the indictment charging him with treason was continued. Mr. Fricke is not now on trial under the treason charge. The jury will decide whether his constitutional rights were violated when he was compelled to testify before the grand jury to matters upon which the indictment was founded.

## TERM-INSURANCE CONVERSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A United States Senate bill providing for the conversion of the term-insurance issued by the War Risk Insurance Bureau to men in the military service during the war into various forms of ordinary insurance was ordered reported favorably on Tuesday by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The measure creates a reserve fund to be developed from increased premiums, and permits beneficiaries of policies to be persons other than members of the immediate family of a policy holder.

## MINE SWEEPERS TESTED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Three new and powerful mine sweepers, built for the United States Navy, began on Tuesday in the waters south of Block Island, a series of experiments on the removal of electrical mines. Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, who commanded the fleet of 10 ships that laid the 52,000 American mine barrage in the North Sea is in charge of the experiments, in the course of which a number of devices are to be tried out.

## FLIGHT OVER THE GRAND CANYON

KINGMAN, Arizona.—What is said to have been the first airplane flight over the Grand Cañon of the Colorado was made on Monday by Lieuts. R. O. Searles and E. D. Jones. They used a de Haviland bombing plane and were in the air two hours. They flew from Kingman to the cañon and returned after following its course for miles. The flight was at an altitude of about 14,000 feet.

## SEGREGATION BILL REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Montanans opposed to strict medical regulation have won another decisive victory in the state Legislature by defeating in committee Senate bill No. 132 to create a commission on eugenics. This bill, more radical than bills Nos. 61 and 62 killed some 10 days ago, provided for the creation of a so-called eugenics commission to examine those declared to be feeble-minded as well as certain other unfortunate and also that all school children in this State should be examined annually for traces of alleged epilepsy, moral obliquity, etc.

From all over the State opposition was shown to this bill, and many telegrams were sent to members of the Legislature last week protesting its passage as unreasonable and undesirable. The bill is said to have been introduced at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

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## INDIA WILL TAX EXCESS PROFITS

Surprise Is Expressed That This Should Be Imposed Merely on Demobilization

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A press communiqué issued at Delhi announces that the government of India has "decided to adhere to their proposal to impose an excess profits duty," and proceeds to expound the main features of the tax as follows:

"(1) The duty will be charged on business at a rate of 50 per cent on the excess of the profits earned in the financial year 1918-19. Where, for the purpose of income tax assessment, a year other than the financial year has been taken as the basis, that year will be adopted as ascertained for income tax purposes over the standard to be arrived at in the following way:

"(2) Where a business has been in operation during the four years 1912-17 the average of the profits earned in these years as determined by the income tax assessment made in the following years will be the standard.

"(3) If the profits of a business have not been so assessed in all the said years the standard profits will be 10 per cent on the capital of the business at the end of 1918-19 or the corresponding period. Capital will be determined for the above purposes generally on the lines adopted in the United Kingdom and allowance will be made for any increase or decrease of capital during the year. Businesses whose total assessed profits in 1918-19 amount to less than 30,000 rupees will be exempt, also businesses paying excess profits duty in the United Kingdom. Agriculture, offices or employments and professions of which the profits are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person carrying them on will be immune.

"(4) Under the provisions of the bill the duty will be imposed in the first instance only on the profits of the year 1918-19, or the corresponding period adopted for income tax purposes."

A War Tax After the War

The communiqué recalls that in moving in the Imperial Legislative Council last September the resolution relating to the offer by India of further financial assistance in respect of the military forces raised or to be raised in India, Sir William Meyer explained that if the war lasted beyond 1920, the date then previously assumed, the actual amount of the contribution as then assumed would be proportionately increased, while on the other hand, if the war came to an end sooner the burden on Indian revenues would be proportionately diminished, "hostilities having now terminated," proceeds the communiqué. "It can safely be anticipated that there will be a considerable reduction of the total amount required, but it is inevitable that heavy military expenditure should continue for some time until demobilization can be carried out." Hence the decision of the government to persevere with what is essentially a war tax, although the war is over.

The situation is slightly complicated by the fact that Sir William Meyer, who has presided over the Indian exchequer for the last five years, and who is generally regarded as responsible for the excess profits tax proposals, has just retired from office, leaving it to his successor, Sir James Merton, to impose the tax. Judging by the storm of criticism which the above announcement has aroused, the position of the incoming Finance Minister promises to be the reverse of easy.

The first, and perhaps the most obvious criticism which has been offered is that the war is over. In this connection the government is reminded that Sir William Meyer, in introducing his budget in 1917 said "an excess profits tax is obviously only a temporary measure which cannot be continued when the war is over." It is asked how the government can now come forward and impose an excess profits tax not merely after the war is over, but several months after it is over, because it is not proposed to pass the bill—it has not yet, in point of fact, been introduced—for nearly another six months.

British Press Against It

Another objection which has been brought up is that most of the excess profits which have accrued through the war have already been distributed. More than one of the traders which have been scooping in money, such as the jute trade, have touched the zenith of their prosperity, and have begun to work on short time. It is at this juncture that the government, having stood by for three years, and watched them making profits equal to several times their capital, now proposes to impose a special tax upon them. It is also pointed out that Sir William Meyer has given certain specific promises in this connection in the past, and that on the strength of these promises a number of shares have changed hands on the basis of a bona fide investment. The holders of these shares now see their capital threatened with drastic reduction, if not in some cases with extinction. Another argument is that a number of young industries have been started during the war. By taxing them in the manner proposed the government will greatly discourage industrial enterprise, which it is vitally important to encourage in the interests of India as a whole.

All these comments, it may be remarked, are offered by European merchants and newspapers. So far the Indian press has made no particular remark upon the proposals. The Chambers of Commerce have not yet made any formal pronouncement, but they will unquestionably do so before long.

The English press is unanimous in denouncing the tax. "Are we to understand," says the Statesman, "that, though they were able to bear the full

burden of war expenditure till March, 1919, without additional taxation, they (the government) require an additional levy for mere demobilization? The proposition is scarcely credible. It seems at any rate reasonable to suppose that given a proper exhibition in cutting down useless expenditure and a will to economy, these charges could be brought within the limits of existing taxation. If this arrangement is possible, there can be no doubt as to its wisdom."

## CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN LABOR UNION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—When Santarem, which the revolutionaries had made their headquarters when they perceived that Lisbon, for the present was hopeless from their point of view, was encircled by the governmental troops advancing upon it from the north and south, as has already been described, it was seen that to continue resistance there any longer was futile, and it was given up in the middle of January. All the officers, soldiers, and civilians who had taken part in the resistance and who could by any means flee in the direction of Spain did so, and all available automobiles were used for the purpose.

But large numbers of prisoners were taken and led to Lisbon, where the Cabinet held a special meeting to decide upon a simplification of the legal proceedings in dealing with these prisoners who were classed in different categories according to their degree of culpability. It was decided to give immediate liberty to those soldiers in whose case it could be shown that they had been forced into this revolutionary service by their officers against their will. Santarem soon assumed a more normal appearance, though it was held under military law, and Colonel Velez was nominated governmental high commissioner there for the time being. Some considerable damage had been done to the town by the bombardment especially to the Puerta del Sol.

### Revolution in North

It seemed at this period with the movement now defeated at the two places where it had sought to establish itself, Lisbon and Santarem, that the whole business might collapse, and the government was certainly taking an optimistic view of the situation. The Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in it and blandly requested that it should take such steps as were necessary completely to pacify the country. But at this time the north, always the most dangerous and difficult revolutionary part for both sections of the peninsula, began to break out and show revolutionary fight. Santarem was no sooner done with than a Republican general formed a strong column of troops in the north and proceeded in the direction of the capital, with the object of taking possession of it, overthrowing the government and proclaiming a military dictatorship. No news to this effect was issued from Portugal, where the censorship was very severe and the governmental and revolutionary official communications far from being above suspicion. The only trustworthy accounts were those of eyewitnesses who had since left the country, and such accounts were given by those who came to Spain. Round about Oporto the case was very confusing, and various fights between the forces of the Military Junta and the Democrats were reported.

Satisfaction was expressed at the victory of the Parma workers, who had obtained what is known as the "English Saturday" with full payment. The need of the establishment of a minimum wage for workers in factories and on the land was emphasized by Rossini, as well as that of an eight-hour day and the English Saturday for all industries. He also urged the need for help for the combatants and the unemployed and for labor representation at the Peace Conference.

## DOMINION MEAT DEALINGS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, presided at a recent meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association, at the Royal Society of Arts, and corrected what he called the false impression in the old country, that the overseas dominions were exploiting the British public. There

was, he said, no such exploitation on the part of Australia or New Zealand.

He gathered from a statement made by Major Astor that the prices paid for American meat ranged up to 1s. 1d. per lb., but he (Sir Thomas) understood that American and all other meats were sold at one uniform price.

New Zealand had sold her wool, her butter, and her cheese to the home people at reasonable prices and had received the contracts for meat at the terms which prevailed in 1916, the F. O. B. prices per lb. being, mutton 4½d., to 5½d., lamb 4½d., to 6½d., and beef 4½d. to 5d. To these prices must be added freight and other charges before landing, say 3d. per lb. These prices were quoted in order to assist the British Government to provide good, wholesome meat for the army at a moderate cost, the surplus to go to the British consuming public at a reasonable price.

If it was contended that the British Government had to pay certain rates in America in order to secure the meat, and then buying at lower figures from the dominions averaged the price over all, that had nothing whatever to do with the dominions.

It was never the intention of New Zealand to sell her splendid meat at a low price in order that high prices might be paid to American packers.

The wholesale price of mutton and lamb in Great Britain was 1s. 3d. and the retail prices ranged from 1s. to 2s. according to cut, legs being 1s. 9½d. and shoulders 1s. 7d. The wholesale price of beef was 1s. 3½d. and the retail prices ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., sirloin being 1s. 10½d., ribs 1s. 10d., and steak 2s. 4d.

### Secret Society Suspected

It is worthy of note also that the newspaper, *Ordem*, declared that the business was in a large measure due to a secret society that had been at work since 1907 with the object in the first place of destroying the monarchy and subsequently of consolidating the republic. Again it was notified that a German agent had been arrested at Setubal and there had been found on him proofs of his complicity in the

movement.

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tell us that the Coward Shoe is the only sensible shoe that has a stylish appearance.

It has been the aim and privilege of the Coward Shoe store for half

## RESTORING TRADE UNION CONDITIONS

## Problem of Returning to Pre-War Conditions Is Considered Difficult by British Unions, Owing to Changed Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 23) — Within a few months of the outbreak of war in August, 1914, it became increasingly evident to the government, as the days went by, that if the Allies were to be successful there must be considerable speeding up in the supply of the munitions of war, and that this was only possible, in view of the growing demand for skilled labor, by obtaining the cooperation and support of the trade unions, who were asked to abrogate certain customs that, in the opinion of the technical experts, tended to limit output.

Of these, the question who should man certain machines was probably the most delicate to approach, as the engineers saw in this the revival of a bitter controversy, one that had occupied considerable time and energy of the union officials in past days, frequently calling forth the whole strength and discipline of their organizations to protect the interests of their members. The unions denied that the demand for engineers was so great as the employers professed, asserting that the latter were taking advantage of an opportunity which the war gave them of introducing an element into the skilled trades which they had hitherto failed to accomplish.

Rightly or wrongly the unions had fought, and successfully in the engineering trades, for the rule that certain men or certain unions alone were entitled to work certain machines and to do certain classes of work. Certain machines were regarded as major machines, for which the current district rate given to a fully qualified mechanic should be paid. The difficulties of the government were not minimized by the futile attempts of the employers to relieve the situation. These, with a view to arresting the free mobility of labor which was taking place and the consequent increase in wages, endeavored to prevent men from moving about from place to place in search of fresh employment.

## Avoid Low-Paid Districts

Men encouraged by the demand for skilled labor to leave low-paid districts for the higher paid towns were frequently compelled to return home, especially if the shop they had just left belonged to the Employers Association. There was an understanding among the federated firms not to take on each other's men. It may be argued with a degree of truth that employers were prompted by a desire to prevent the disorganization of their workshops consequent upon the constant influx of new men, rather than by an attempt to standardize wages. Be that as it may, the workers saw in this policy an attempt to curtail their liberties and an introduction of industrial conscription.

Such was the atmosphere with which the government found itself surrounded when the first series of conferences was held with the trades unions which resulted in what is known as the Treasury Agreement of March, 1915, wherein the unions agreed to set aside certain rules and customs which tended to limit production, to allow semi-skilled and unskilled men and women to operate machines hitherto regarded as being the sacred prerogative of the skilled craftsman. When it is realized that these questions had been subject matter of bitter contention and strenuous struggle between the employers and the skilled engineers for many years, and were only agreed to in the national interest and on the advice of their leaders, together with the assurance given by the government that the force of Parliament would be behind the trade unions to restore the status quo, it is understandable why the unions are pressing the government, with what appears to be an indecent haste, to fulfill its pledges.

The union chiefly concerned with restoration is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who, throughout four years of war, refused to associate itself with other organizations in discussing with the government matters affecting dilution, arguing that as representing skilled workmen who were making concessions they could not with advantage to themselves discuss ways and means with representatives of other organizations who would benefit by those concessions.

Following their usual policy the A.S.E. have refused to meet the employers to discuss details arising out of the strike.

Frederick Loeser & Co.  
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

## MORE NEW GOODS

Come Pouring In to Add to the Keen Spring Interest at Loeser's

We cannot begin to describe, or even list them all. The long counters in the receiving rooms are filled and emptied, filled and emptied just as fast as the new goods can be unpacked, marked and taken to the various sections of the store where they belong.

If you could hear the expressions of the enthusiasm that simply bubble out of our own people, who do this work, you would know that the new goods are surely fine.

Whatever the weather may do out of doors, there seems no question that SPRING HAS COME AT LOESELS'.

Enjoy these early days of it. So many of these new things are necessarily limited in quantity that to buy now often means practically exclusive possession.

## LABOR'S VIEWS ON THE CLYDE STRIKE

## Workers Claimed Hours Should Be Shortened to Prevent Unemployment of Both Sexes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Though the Clyde strikers have resumed work and a real crisis has been averted in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, it may not be out of place to present some expression of the views of the Glasgow Trades and Labor Council upon the demands which were made by the workers generally for shorter working hours. It will be remembered that by the first two days of the strike more than 60,000 men were involved, and that not only was the Clyde area affected, but all the shops in the Leith district of the Firth of Forth. The men put in a claim for a 40-hour working week.

Upon making inquiry at the headquarters of the council during the progress of the strike, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the question of a shorter working week had received a very considerable amount of attention from the workers generally in the shipbuilding and engineering industries in the Clyde area. Very great dissatisfaction prevailed regarding the acceptance of 47 hours per week, with one break per day for meals.

The workers claimed that the result of the ballot-vote, taken in the branches of trade unions recently, should not be accepted as meaning that these were not in favor of a shorter working week than 47 hours.

The question on the ballot-paper was, "Are you in favor of 47 hours per week? Yes or No." They were not asked, "Are you in favor of 30, 40, or 45 hours?" The result was that the men rightly voted for 47 hours as put on the ballot-paper; but, on the face of it, the question as put to the workers was dishonest, as it must have been well known that, in the Clyde district at least, they were in favor of a very much shorter working week than 47 hours. In fact, the result of the votes taken in the workshops and shipyards on the Clyde during the first and second weeks of this year clearly indicated that 30 hours per week found greatest favor, and that while 40 hours had received some support, 44 hours had found no support whatever.

## Meeting Out-of-Work Problem

The feeling was growing among the workers generally that hours of labor must be very substantially reduced, and the reason advanced for the reduction of hours was because of the certainty that unemployment would become very prevalent. The figures issued by the labor exchanges for the week ending Dec. 27 showed 3474 men registering for donation benefit, and 13,835 women, a total of 17,310; for the week ending Jan. 3, 6207 men and 18,601 women, a total of 24,808; and for the week ending Jan. 10, 7766 men and 20,036 women, a total of 27,802. These figures showed that a growing number of workers were being thrown out of employment, and, as demobilization had only begun, it was quite certain that within a few weeks unemployment would be a very serious problem. The workers in the Clyde area considered that the reduction of the hours to 30 per week is the most practical way of absorbing the unemployed, and thus preventing distress due to unemployment.

They did not appear to have any practical scheme prepared by the government which could be put into immediate effect to prevent unemployment. It had been declared that the armistice came too soon, and found the government unprepared to cope with the situation arising out of the dispersal of so many munition workers, both male and female, and the demobilization of men from the navy and the army; but the government were preparing schemes for at least 12 months prior to the armistice. They appeared, however, to have been only schemes, and not of practical value to cope with the situation as it is developing.

The whole situation was one of complete confusion. And when it is known that each workman registering at a labor exchange in Glasgow received

30s. per week, and each woman 24s. per week, and at the same time what is being described as a "Tank Week" was being held in the city for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of investing money in the war loan, it appeared on all fours with past methods of dealing with unemployment, which methods had been correctly described as digging holes and filling them up again.

What became of the plea for increased production for the purpose of increasing the nation's wealth when they found the government unprepared to organize the industries of the country for the production of wealth? Why should they not organize the industries of the country on a war-time basis? That would enable all the labor power at the nation's command to be utilized.

The workers generally viewed the 47-hour week as a deliberate attempt on the part of the employers to bring about intensified production in the workshops and shipyards, which, instead of more men being employed on a 47-hour week with one break per day for meals, would result in the throwing of a greater number of men out of employment. To sum up, the workers' claim was that hours must be so regulated that there would be no unemployed, either men or women.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLANS ARE URGED

## New York Business Publishers Association Would Have President Call Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A labor department that merely represents labor does not make for industrial harmony and peace; neither does class legislation, which has for its goal benefits which accrue to the employer or capital only, make for industrial peace. On the contrary they are

more likely to bring about an industrial catastrophe that may well wreck the hopes and aspirations of all citizens of the United States, whether they be employer or employee," said Roger W. Allen, president of the New York Business Publishers Association, discussing at a meeting of the organization what he called the triangular dispute of labor, capital, and the government.

The association passed a resolution which states "that we, the members of the New York Business Publishers Association, Inc., publishers and editors of business papers, desiring only that benefits of peace may come to the employers and employees in all trades and industries, do hereby respectfully request and urge you to promptly issue a message to labor, capital, and statesmen, setting forth the dangers that the present world conditions continue, and that you promptly issue a call for a national conference of representatives of labor, capital, and the government, to the end that industrial peace, so vital to our national welfare, may be speedily restored."

## TEACHERS' STRIKE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—For the first time in the history of the province, school teachers engaged in a strike lasting two days in the effort to enforce a demand for a 10 per cent increase in salaries in Victoria. There were 170 teachers involved. The schools have again resumed work on the undertaking of the Provincial Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, to act as arbitrator to decide what increase should be given to the teachers for the first six months of the year, during which time a new salary schedule is to be arranged to go into effect on July 1.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, the strike was the subject of a resolution of sympathy passed unanimously by the teachers there. The Vancouver teachers have been holding out for a 25 per cent increase in salaries below \$1500 and of 20 per cent for all above that mark, with a minimum of \$1000. The School Board offered a 15 per cent all round increase, with a \$950 minimum, an offer which has been refused. What course of action will now be taken in Vancouver remains in abeyance.

## Still Time to Act

Dr. Kirchwey, who has just returned from Washington, says protests have begun to flow in from business men's associations, employers, labor unions, and individual workers.

"Had these friends of the service realized," he says, "that there was any danger of Congress being influenced by the attacks of those whose motives it was so easy to understand, they would have rallied to its defense some time ago. It is not too late to restore the appropriation."

Dr. Kirchwey says an opportunity

to do this is provided in the minority report presented by Representative Gallivan and signed by five members of the committee. This report says in part:

"It is time to go slowly in discontinuing those forms of national service which tend to keep down the dangers of Bolshevism by assisting, during the transition from war to peace conditions, the soldiers and workers who have borne the brunt of the war."

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Reports made to the New Hampshire College

## ACTION THREATENS SERVICE BUREAUX

## Protests Made to Congress in Effort to Continue Work of Employment Divisions in Behalf of Discharged Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opposition to the United States Employment Service, which, according to the friends of that service, has been evident for some time, has now culminated in the action of a majority of the National House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, in Washington, in failing to provide a deficiency appropriation to continue the service during the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

Discontinuance of the service after June 30, it is said, would make it impossible for this agency to cope with maximum good results, with the unemployment problem. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the service in this State, points out that it has no guarantee even that the deficiency appropriation of \$2,932,849 to carry it until July 1 will be passed by Congress. If it is not passed, he says, it will be necessary to close every office of the service in this State by April, leaving no agency able to cope with the immense problem of finding places for the 40,000 men in the twenty-seventh and twenty-seventh divisions, who come home next month.

Dr. Kirchwey, therefore, hopes that the minority members of the committee will make a fight for the appropriation on the floor of the House. He says it is very necessary that all those who believe in the service as a vital part of the readjustment machinery should impress upon Congress the need for its continuance. In describing this need, he says:

## Employment Imperative

"The cure for Bolshevism is a job, and no amount of suppressive propaganda will prevent the rise of Bolshevism if we tolerate a serious condition of unemployment."

Since the signing of the armistice, the service has grown from 850 branch offices, to between 1850 and 1900. Its figures indicate that it is supplying work for about 100,000 men each week. Preparations are being made to place every returning fighter from this State in permanent employment. This is said, takes much time and careful work, particularly in view of the fact that large numbers of out-of-town men who preceded the New York troops already have settled in this State.

Opposition to the service, say its friends, came from fee-charging private employment agencies, certain so-called "blacklisting" associations, and friends of the state employment service. Dr. Kirchwey says that thus far Congress has heard only from these interests. He points out that Congress has but one week more to sit, and that friends of the service should act promptly to save the appropriation.

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DURHAM, New Hampshire—Reports made to the New Hampshire College

## LABOR UNREST IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Leaders Are Organizing Through One Big Union for a General Wages Offensive Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—There are distinct labor union activities in a number of the states, with South Australia temporarily the center of the disturbance, and the consummation of the One Big Union project is expected to mark the beginning of an organized wages offensive. There would then be an industrial generalissimo, and while one attack was being made the whole line would have a relative sympathy.

The South Australian Government is frankly perturbed over the outlook. The treasurer, Sir Richard Butler, has just admitted that "the gulf between capital and labor is still widening, and if this movement continues I can see greater difficulties ahead than Australia has ever had to face." When the unions agitate—as they have been doing lately in South Australia—for more wages and fewer hours (44 is the present objective, shortening to 42 and 40) Sir Richard tells them bluntly that the government cannot afford it.

Yet labor goes on organizing to achieve its ends. Recently in Adelaide a procession of several thousand men marched through the principal streets and formed in front of the Premier's office. It was a demand by the Trades Hall for an all-round application of the recently-established basic wage of 10s. 6d. a day. The government had announced in Parliament a week or so before that its policy would be to pay married men, and the single workers with dependents, in the service 10s. and to keep the other single men at 9s. a day. The unions would not hear of the preference which, they argued, would, in practice, work out to the disadvantage of the married employees.

The Premier, receiving a deputation from the procession, defended the government's discrimination in favor of the married men. Married soldiers were paid more than single ones and, moreover, London had settled the wages sheet of £500,000. The Trades Hall representatives urged extra taxation, but the Premier reminded the deputation that the government had pledged itself against that course. The matter, however, would be further considered by the Cabinet.

A few days later the request of the Trades Hall was refused. That refusal has been accepted as a challenge, but what will follow is uncertain.

## SHIPPING BOARD AGREEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Under arrest here for preaching anarchist doctrines, Adolph Delass, self-confessed anarchist and fellow conspirator of Leon Trotsky, soon will have the opportunity to mingle with his comrades on his native soil. He will be taken to Ellis Island and will be deported along with other alien anarchists and I. W. W. leaders there.

Delass, according to government agents, is the recognized leader and organizer of the Union of Russian Workers, which formerly was an organization for the betterment of conditions of workmen in this country of Russian birth, but which later absorbed all the doctrines of the revolutionaries. Delass has had a remarkable career as an anarchist, the federal agents say. He formerly edited Red Paper in New York, upon which Trotzky was one time a reporter.

LIQUOR FINES TO AID SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Since Michigan went dry, Monroe County, bordering on the Ohio state line, has collected \$120,000 in fines from whisky smugglers who have attempted to bring the contraband over the Dixie Highway. This entire sum is to be divided among the school districts of the county for the upkeep of school libraries, such being the disposal of liquor fines as fixed by state law.

The New Millinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The operating and management agreements, as drawn by the United States Shipping Board, have been accepted by the American Steamship Association. This means settlement as to remuneration and commission for owners of requisitioned shipping and operators of shipboard vessels.

Joseph

VARIED assortment of original Joseph models is presented in an extensive collection of authentic millinery fashions for spring. The showing is greatly augmented by the newly arrived French creations, which make it a notable showing.

Milliners  
Dressmakers  
Furriers

Our only establishment is at

632 FIFTH AVENUE

Opposite Cathedral

NEW YORK

Frederick Loeser & Co.  
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

MORE NEW GOODS  
Come Pouring In to Add to the Keen Spring Interest at Loeser's

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Enjoy these early days of it. So many of these new things are necessarily limited in quantity that to buy now often means practically exclusive possession.

Rich in Food Value  
Delicious

## NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW IN CALIFORNIA

Ninth Annual Exhibit at San Bernardino Is Called One of Most Successful Ever Held in That City—Three Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**SAN BERNARDINO, California.**—San Bernardino has just closed its Ninth National Orange Show and it was one of the most successful the city has ever held. The orange show is a concrete expression of Southern California's \$50,000,000 citrus fruit industry and San Bernardino's aim in holding it each year is the upbuilding of this important branch of fruit culture.

As customary, the exposition was staged beneath canvas, the great tent being divided into three sections. One housed the orange show proper, one the industrial show, and the third the auto and tractor show.

The trend of world affairs supplied inspiration for the opening feature this year, a picturesque allegory, "The Pageant of Peace," presented by 80 young people amid electrical settings and with musical accompaniment.

A great golden bowl was the orange tent, on its receding sides being the box fruit displays set at an angle of 45 degrees, the natural beauty of the citrus products being enhanced with vari-colored wrappings, tinsel and fresh greenery. Most of the competitive fruit was displayed on the racks but there were awards also for table and plate displays. Practically every citrus-growing district on the Pacific Coast was represented. Perhaps the most unique rack exhibit was that of Imperial County, huge grapefruit sunk in a bed of cotton. An interesting table display entered by Dr. H. J. Webber, dean of the state citrus experiment station at Riverside, contained 125 distinct varieties of citrus fruits gathered from all parts of the world.

Lavish and beautiful were the feature exhibits occupying the center of the arena, citrus fruits, California spring blossoms, and patriotic motifs blending harmoniously, colored lights adding to their effectiveness. Many were in motion.

As the best feature display without mechanical action the creation of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce, "The Temple of Peace," earned first prize. It stood 27 feet high. The Riverside Chamber of Commerce entry, "The Garden of the Allies," 18 feet high, won first prize in the motion class. The San Bernardino Water Department display was an immense Ferris wheel covered with oranges and bright lights and permitted youthful passengers to take a ride. The commissioners should raise more money."

More important than fine school buildings, said Mr. Fisher, was it to have good teachers. "The best that can be procured should be," said he, "and not only so, but they must be kept when they are secured. The only way to do this is by paying good salaries. Montreal snaps up at once the best teachers by paying higher salaries. The country has to bid against the city. This is very difficult, particularly in smaller schools where there are not many pupils. The rate-payers must face those difficulties and surmount them or their children are going to be at a disadvantage in the race for life. The schools in the country, therefore, should consolidate. Otherwise many of the schools must be wasteful, extravagant and inefficient."

A gem of the sculptor's art was the Court of Victory entrance to the show. The central decoration was a circular tower bearing four bears, emblematic of California, who support the Earth on their backs, while reigning over all was a golden statue of Victory in a new conception of the idea.

## ONTARIO'S PROGRAM FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**TORONTO, Ontario.**—It has been announced by the Premier of Ontario, Sir William Hearst, that the Provincial Government at the approaching session will present estimates for ratification totaling \$25,000,000 for the immediate prosecution of reconstruction work throughout the Province. The program as outlined will give employment to at least 40,000 men, and will act as a most effective aid to industrial activity and general prosperity.

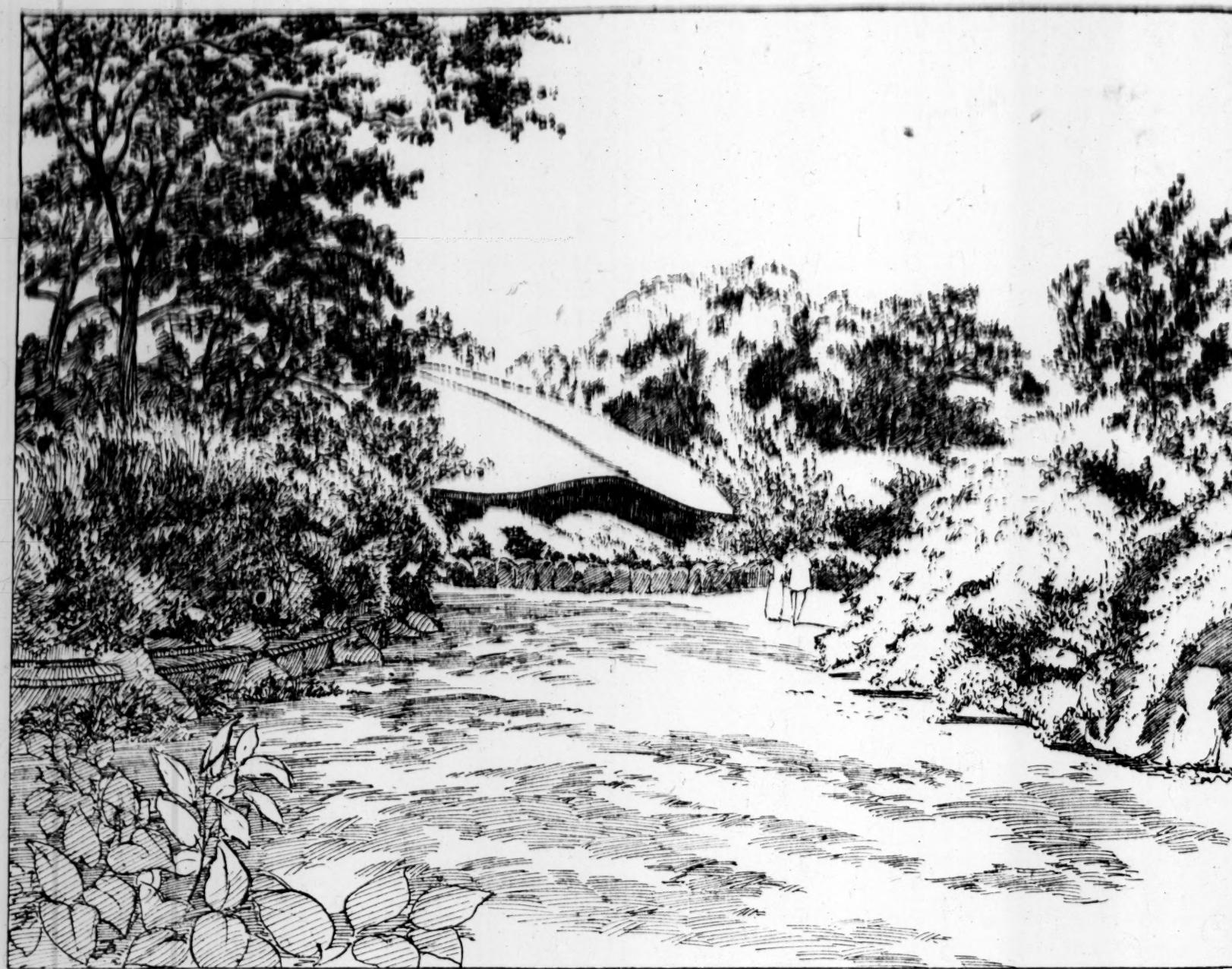
Nine million dollars will be expended on the Ontario Hydro-Electric scheme, \$5,000,000 on provincial highway and county systems, \$5,000,000 on housing, with \$11,000,000 available in case it is required; and amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$700,000 will be spent on government buildings in various communities.

In addition to this, the government is putting forth every effort to assist private industrial concerns.

## BETTER ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**FARNHAM, Quebec.**—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada from 1896 to 1911, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bedford Educational Board at Farnham, on the subject of compulsory education, said that the youth of the Province of Quebec would be the future voters, and if they were allowed to grow up uneducated, the future would inevitably have to pay a heavy penalty. There must be a law passed by the Legislature, said Mr. Fisher, to apply to both Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. The Protestants had placed themselves in favor of this, and



The Overlook, Franklin Park, Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

## A BIT OF COUNTRY IN THE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

The broad walks, ramparted with Roxbury pudding stone, that curve easily by the great rest house, of cavernous coolness and shadowy depth on a sunny afternoon, on the height known as the Overlook of Franklin Park, in Roxbury, a part of Boston, are in summer days a pleasant place to saunter, lounge and look about from.

The curving seats, comfortably backed in between the bowlderlike divisions of rock, grass at their feet, themselves almost hidden in many places by the luxuriant overhang of vines and shrubbery, are in these days, when Franklin Park is less used for pleasure driving and as a strolling place, than in former years, all but deserted. A casual stroller comes by, and lingers a moment to look southwest over the wide expanse of open ground in the valley below, great part of which just under the terrace is in this year of grace 1918 given up to war gardens—bounded on right and left by the wooded heights of the park, and stretching away beyond a belt of trees over the roofs and spires of the distant city to the blue hills, whose crests cut out of the open sky comes a salt breath of the sea.

The student of the growing things of garden and wayside passing by will doubtless take note of the massed rhododendrons before the rest house, and of the matrimony vine which so thickly overhangs the terrace walls, here and in other places throughout the park. When the splendor of the rhododendrons in spring and early summer has passed, then the matrimony vine with its funnel shaped green and purple flowers, with its berries later in its crisp green hanging foliage, comes to make gay the late summer and fall.

A member of that large family, the solanaceæ, which embraces also the potato, the nightshade in its various types, the tomato, egg plant, it came originally from the classic district of Lydia, in Europe, thence deriving its botanical name, *Lycium vulgaris*.

It has since been brought thence, as surely about 1750, escaped from cultivation and become practically indigenous, being found wild throughout the eastern states, and far down the Mississippi Valley. A writer in the Atlantic Monthly in 1893, thus pleasantly recalls a childhood association: " . . . when a child, if I wished an Olympian feast, I sought the flowers of the ungrateful old matrimony vine, which for some unknown reason gained so much favor with housewives, who carefully trained it

over porch or trellis . . . yet were always complaining at the litter of constantly falling leaves. By squeezing the short tube of a freshly opened flower, a generous sweet drop of nectar was secured."

The little diversion to the chief balcony feature of the great terrace ended, let's to the prospect from it once more. It's a wide spread, and one to linger happily in memory during city-bound days. From the moment when the gray of the dawn lightens and departs before the stealing shafts of morning sun, through the fullness of noon, and the long golden hours of afternoon to that magic moment when the departing light in a final grace edges bush and tree with palpitant gold, and spreads a golden veil upon the stretched slopes and levels in whose pervading glow the violet shadows absorb into themselves all details of branch, twig and leaf, the prospect upon and from the terrace is one to be loved and dwelt upon.

**FARMERS' CHEESE COMPANY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**PETERBORO, Ontario.**—A provincial committee with Mr. H. B. Cowan of this city as its chairman, is forming a cheese company to be capitalized at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, for Central Ontario. There are about 145 cheese factories in the territory operated by farmers, all of which will be included in the project and the company will be based on the plan of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, which owns and operates the majority of the creameries of that Province. Local cheese boards will thus be eliminated and all products will be sent direct to Montreal for inspection and grading.

**INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**TORONTO, Ontario.**—The Ontario Associated Board of Trade, which holds a meeting here late in March, will consider the advisability of urging the Dominion Government to cooperate with the United States in the proposed erection of a bridge at Niagara Falls, to be known as the International Memorial Bridge. The cost of the project is placed at approximately \$10,000,000.

**Electoral Day CHANGED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**KINGSTON, Ontario.**—Kingston's labor men have so far this year shown a very keen interest in municipal matters. Having elected five aldermen in a council of 22, they are offering progressive civic legislation. In order to increase the interest in the municipal elections, the Labor Party has induced the City Council to change the election date to New Year's Day hereafter so that the workingman who wishes to work for candidates may do so without losing a day's pay as he does when the election is on a working day.

**Women's Hand Made Footwear**  
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## EFFECTIVENESS OF PROHIBITION SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**VICTORIA, British Columbia.**—One of the most notable tributes to the efficacy of prohibition is found in the annual report of J. M. Langley, the police chief of this city. It shows that whereas in 1914 there were 887 drunken persons arrested here, during 1918 there were only 10 cases before the court. The enforcement of the act was rigid during 1918 and as a result \$4125 was collected in fines.

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**Women's Hand Made Footwear**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**Livingston**  
NEW YORK

4 W. 57th

4 W.

## DANGER TO INLAND WATERWAYS SEEN

Former Member of National Service Section of United States Shipping Board Warns Against Railway Capitalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Warning that the deep water route from the Great Lakes to the sea is menaced by railroad capitalists was sounded in an address before the Detroit Chamber of Commerce by Sidney Story, former manager of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, and regarded as an authority in this country on merchant marine problems.

New York financiers are interested solely in keeping that city at the small end of the funnel through which all our goods for export must go. Even in the popular mind, New York before the war was the only point of embarkation for points abroad," said Mr. Story.

"The war opened the harbors not only at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, but those of Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Open the natural and artificial waterways to these ports, and the railroads, with their capital controlled by New York financiers, will have an equal rival for internal commerce to tidewater.

"Imagine rubber transferred from American ships at New Orleans to barges which can today carry these products to St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and with the building of proposed canals, to Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other ports of the Great Lakes, returning with goods for which your lake cities are famous—and you can see how New York's monopoly of the export trade will be shattered.

"London is not England, nor is Paris France; neither should New York be America, through maintenance of railroad supremacy. Not only are New York financial strategists opposed to the St. Lawrence outlet to lake shipping, but they fear the further deepening of the New York State Barge Canal, to permit deep sea traffic, which might possibly put New York in the position of Detroit, of seeing huge amounts of shipping passing, but not stopping at her wharves."

## WASHINGTON LEADS IN APPLE GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPokane, Washington—The report of the state commissioner of agriculture places the State of Washington first in the Union in the production of apples for the season of 1918. In 1910 Washington ranked sixteenth in the size of its apple crop, compared with other states in apple-growing sections. In 1918, 12,036,760 boxes of graded apples were produced in the State of Washington, this is 1,000,000 boxes in excess of the production in New York State. In addition there were hundreds of carloads of cull apples, including sizes too small for grading, and apples that were bruised, cracked, and in other ways blemished, making them unfit for marketing. These have been canned, dried, and made up into butters, preserves, etc.; quantities were also stored for home consumption.

While these first uses were very limited in their scope, consisting principally of grist and saw mills (and in the southern New England states, mills for the manufacture of hardware), the attention thus directed to the advantages of water power has had a marked influence in the location of many manufacturing cities.

Thus at Biddeford and Saco, in the State of Maine, the use of water power by saw mills dates back to 1750. These early small mills were followed about 1830 by the beginning of the present large cotton mill developments, the location of which was clearly due to water power facilities.

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century, largely owing to the improvements in water turbines, much larger water power developments began to be laid out, many of which are in use today.

The city of Lowell was the pioneer in this movement, its great cotton mills dating back to 1826. Lawrence and Holyoke in Massachusetts, and Lewiston, Biddeford, Saco, and Augusta in Maine are also good examples of cities whose growth has been due largely to the developments made at about this time. In all of these cities, while the use of steam power has become necessary in large quantities, water power still remains an important factor and the dominating position held by New England in the textile industries is in a large measure due to its water powers.

In the case of these early large water power developments, obviously the mill had to be located at the water power. This resulted in a rather restricted development of water power until the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, when electrical transmission of power became practicable.

About this time, also, came the greatly increased manufacture of paper from wood pulp, which has resulted in the location of many large plants, notably those at Rumford and Livermore Falls, Waterville, Madison and Millinocket, Maine. The electrical transmission of power has greatly widened the scope of use of water power and made it possible to locate mills and factories in many cases much more advantageously with regard to shipping facilities, particularly within reach of tidewater.

The great stimulus to water power development brought about by electrical transmission has also resulted in a very marked increase in the efficiency of American hydraulic turbines within the last decade.

GIRLS WORK WAY IN COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—One-third of the 500 girls registered at the Uni-

versity of Utah are working their way through school, rather than to rely upon funds furnished by their families, states Miss Lucy Van Cott, dean of women at the university. According to a budget system worked out by Miss Van Cott, the occupation, expenses and earnings of each girl are tabulated and filed, so that the average cost of a girl's education at the university may be estimated and every practical way of lessening it may be introduced.

## ALABAMA TO STUDY EDUCATION SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—In accordance with a law passed by the Legislature, Gov. T. E. Kilby has appointed as members of the Alabama Education Commission, whose duty it shall be to make a study of the public school system of the State, Sidney J. Bowie of Birmingham, lawyer; A. H. Carmichael of Tuscaloosa, lawyer; George H. Lanier of Lanett, textile manufacturer; J. E. Dunaway of Selma, merchant, planter and stock-raiser; Frederick L. Thompson of Mobile, publisher of *The Mobile Register*. The work of the body will comprehend the organization, administration, and course of study of the entire system of public education in Alabama. It has been intimated that the investigation by the commission may result in a unified system under a state board of education.

## PLANS FOR WELCOME TO THE 27TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Both branches of the state Legislature have adopted the resolution creating a state commission, led by the Governor of New York, to welcome the twenty-seventh division when it returns to New York City next month. It is supposed that this committee will supersede the New York City committee named by the Mayor, whose action in naming William Randolph Hearst as a member has been criticized.

The state committee will include the elective state officials, the New York Senators and representatives in the National Congress, the judges of the Court of Appeals, and the regents of the University of the State of New York.

WATER POWER IN NEW ENGLAND

As Early as 1750 the Smaller Streams Were Used for the Driving of Saw Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

WATERVILLE, Maine—While the subject of water power development in New England is being considered, it is interesting to note that the early use of power in this country was confined principally to the smaller rivers and streams, their development consisting of the use of relatively small units of power by means of the earlier types of water wheels.

While these first uses were very limited in their scope, consisting principally of grist and saw mills (and in the southern New England states, mills for the manufacture of hardware), the attention thus directed to the advantages of water power has had a marked influence in the location of many manufacturing cities.

Thus at Biddeford and Saco, in the State of Maine, the use of water power by saw mills dates back to 1750. These early small mills were followed about 1830 by the beginning of the present large cotton mill developments, the location of which was clearly due to water power facilities.

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century, largely owing to the improvements in water turbines, much larger water power developments began to be laid out, many of which are in use today.

The city of Lowell was the pioneer in this movement, its great cotton mills dating back to 1826. Lawrence and Holyoke in Massachusetts, and Lewiston, Biddeford, Saco, and Augusta in Maine are also good examples of cities whose growth has been due largely to the developments made at about this time. In all of these cities, while the use of steam power has become necessary in large quantities, water power still remains an important factor and the dominating position held by New England in the textile industries is in a large measure due to its water powers.

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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SOUTH AMERICA

Proposed World Organization Is Expected to Perform Great Service for Countries Which Are Frequently in Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Keen interest in a League of Nations and what it could do with reference to Central and South American conditions is exhibited here. A man prominent in South American affairs, who recently passed the Isthmus, remarked that the League of Nations may perform a great service for all of those countries which have been afflicted with frequent revolutions in two important ways—in putting an end to the practice in some countries of playing off the great powers against one another in order to escape the settlement of obligations, and also in preventing the exploitation of some of the Central or South American countries by formidable combinations of alien capitalists.

The case of Costa Rica may be taken as typical of the possibilities of the League of Nations. In the early part of the war in Europe, the German colony and the German financial interests in Costa Rica were very strong. Competition between German and American interests there was keen. It was believed that there were available deposits of oil in Costa Rica, and prospective concessionaires were busy in San José. It was taken for granted that General Federico Tinoco, when he made his revolutionary movement to overthrow the Costa Rican Government, would meet with the approval of the United States Government, and those of the Allies, if he should break up the influence of the German interests in Costa Rica notwithstanding the announced determination of the Washington Administration to refuse to recognize any governments set up by revolutions.

General Tinoco maintained his power without much difficulty, and suppressed every effort of counter-revolutions, and his government is still in control in Costa Rica. He has been unusually severe on Germans, and has pointed to this fact as evidence of his good intentions toward the United States, as well as alleged the necessity of his action in order to prevent pro-German influence in Costa Rica from dominating the country.

Unfortunately for him, however, the Washington Administration, having once taken the stand of refusal to recognize his government, because of its having been established through revolution, has adhered to its policy, with almost disastrous consequences to the financial and commercial conditions of Costa Rica.

General Tinoco repeatedly endeavored to secure recognition from the United States, and employed some of the most prominent public men to help him. He also held an election in Costa Rica, which he alleges was entirely free from any interference, and which returned him and his adherents to power. At the same time, up to the present he has not been recognized by the United States, although he has been recognized by most of the other powers.

It is thought by many public men throughout Central and South Amer-

ica that such a condition as this might possibly be handled to advantage through a League of Nations. If it should be established that an administration was plotting to maintain itself in power through fraud or force, and if it should also be established that any one of the great powers was involved in intrigues to secure an unfair advantage, the intervention of the League of Nations might be secured with much more satisfaction to the people of the country in question than if they were made to feel that they were entirely dependent upon the will of one nation only—the United States, for example.

It would appear from the consensus of opinion expressed so far in the countries centering around Panama that the idea of an agreement among the great powers to delegate a sort of unwritten sovereignty to each of the great powers over a certain region of the earth, instead of acting directly through the League of Nations, is highly objectionable. News dispatches have been received in these countries to the effect that it is proposed for the United States alone to handle American problems for the League of Nations; for Great Britain to handle her interests in countries adjacent to where her interests predominate; for France to handle problems in North Africa, etc. The Central and South American nations do not relish this idea. They prefer to be included in the League of Nations themselves, to be active participants in its councils, and to benefit by the combined judgment and power of the league, rather than by any of the great powers.

The opinion is also strongly expressed that if the League of Nations should undertake to act as arbitrator in the domestic affairs of any of the Central and South American nations in order to put an end to revolutions and to foreign exploitation, the machinery of the league should be so designed as to secure prompt consideration and early action.

## QUESTION OF MEXICAN FINANCIAL CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Mexican Government aims to resume the payment of interest on its debt and to give the fullest security to foreign investors, according to Rafael Nieto, acting Secretary of Finance of Mexico, who has been sent to New York by Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, to discuss such questions with bankers of the United States.

Mr. Nieto has issued a statement approving the recent organization of a committee of American, English and French bankers to protect Mexican investments. He says Mexico is arriving at the time when she will be able to reestablish her financial credit, and looks forward to building up her civilization in common with other nations, welcoming all legitimate enterprises on the part of the foreign investors whenever such enterprises do not thwart the progress of the Mexican people themselves.

Unfortunately for him, however, the Washington Administration, having once taken the stand of refusal to recognize his government, because of its having been established through revolution, has adhered to its policy, with almost disastrous consequences to the financial and commercial conditions of Costa Rica.

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## DEVELOPING NEW MARKETS IS URGED

President of American Manufacturers Export Association Says British Embargo Should Cause No Slackening in Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Manufacturers Export Association has concluded an inquiry into the restriction of United States imports into Great Britain, and finds that while only temporary, this restriction probably will be continued for six months, during which time George E. Smith, president of the association, says United States exporters should devote their attention to the intensive development of new markets where such restrictions do not exist.

Mr. Smith does not advise any slackening in the effort to resume trade with England at the earliest possible moment, but rather that United States manufacturers should recognize that they confront a situation which calls for an entire readjustment of their immediate plans for extending their foreign trade.

When the British Government announced that the import restrictions, lifted after the armistice, were to be resumed on March 1, an inquiry was begun by the association to determine what effect this would have upon the export situation and to decide upon the proper policy to be pursued by the American exporter.

"From information which has reached the association since it was announced that the British import restrictions would be resumed on March 1," says President Smith, "it would appear that the imposition of these restrictions is simply a temporary expedient rather than an indication of a permanent English policy. From statements of government officials as well as well-informed business men in England there is no reason to believe that Great Britain intends to erect a permanent wall against the manufacturers of other countries. As a matter of fact, far-sighted Englishmen realize that England is the last country in the world to profit by a policy which if generally followed by other nations would destroy England's own overseas commerce.

"What has happened is that England has determined to get back upon a normal basis and is readjusting her business affairs more quickly than we

are. She has felt the necessity for giving her own people a chance to put their house in order before opening up her markets to the world. This means that for a certain period certain percentage of goods manufactured in other countries will be kept upon a restricted list, and that until these restrictions are removed any attempt to expand the sale of these products in England is impracticable."

## NEW JERSEY SENATE AND DRY RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State of the United States, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, will be the leading speakers for prohibition when the New Jersey Senate ratification resolution has a hearing next Monday afternoon at the State House.

Prohibitionists expect the resolution to be adopted by the Senate, but they do not look for favorable action in the Lower House, unless the Republicans make it a party measure, in which case ratification might be believed, go through.

The resolutions call upon employers to ration work among returned soldiers and to replace resident aliens, who claimed exemption from the draft, with men honorably discharged from the service. The resolutions do not purport that wages shall be lessened but that the hours of work be apportioned among workers.

"We don't want soup kitchens in this city," said the Mayor, "and there is no necessity for want in this community. Wages are high enough to care for all."

## PROPOSAL TO RATION OUT EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The City Council has unanimously adopted resolutions drawn by Mayor Couzens in which the rationing of wages and employment is urged. Mayor Couzens made a personal plea to the aldermen in which he said he had been told at a meeting of employers of labor at the Board of Commerce that there were at present 35,000 men in Detroit out of work and that the peak load of unemployment would arrive within a week with 45,000 to 50,000 men unemployed.

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## DALLAS COMMUNITY CENTER MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas is soon to have a community center, if plans now being worked out are carried to completion. The community center building has been proposed as a fitting monument to the soldiers of Dallas who fought on foreign fields of battle, and the name "Temple of Peace" has been proposed. The idea has met with instant favor.

## A Dress Waistcoat of Quality

### The "No Back W"

Made of light weight pique for us.

This model designed for comfort in dancing.

It is snow white and can be tubbed.

The price is ten dollars.

Regular sizes ready, unusual sizes made in ten days.

Z. Z. JACKSON  
Shirtmaker  
MICHIGAN AT MADISON  
CHICAGO



## THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn Streets  
CHICAGO

## The "New" in Fabrics for Spring

Awaits Your Inspection Here

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FIELDERS WILL START PRACTICE

## OHIO STATE WINS FROM ILLINOIS

**Large Squad of Harvard Varsity and Freshman Baseball Candidates Is Expected to Report to Coach Hugh Duffy Today**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—By playing almost perfect basketball, Ohio State University defeated the University of Illinois here Monday night, 32 to 15. The victory was the first one Ohio State ever won over Illinois in basketball. It came as a complete surprise as the Buckeyes have been playing poorly all the season, while the Illini have been going strongly in recent games.

Illinois took the lead when K. L. Wilson '20 made a foul; but J. C. Francis '20 so tied the score. Then Ohio State went into the lead by one basket and were never again trailing. Illinois tied the score at five all, but at this point the Buckeyes started some perfect passing and Illinois gained possession of the ball only at intervals.

Several long baskets by C. A. Mac-Donald '20 and Francis, who were the Ohio State stars throughout, aided in the scoring for the victors. Had the Buckeyes been surer of short shots in this first half, the score would have been larger. The half ended with the Buckeyes leading 18 to 10.

Illinois made a desperate effort to close up the score at the start of the second period, but close guarding by Ohio State held the losers to two field goals. In addition to this close guarding, the Buckeyes continued their passing, which Illinois could not stop. MacDonald, Francis, and E. P. Welter '19, time after time, worked the ball down the floor by fast work for shots under the basket.

Francis continued his wonderful foul shooting by dropping in six in seven tries. Wilson could make but five in 10 shots. O. S. Matheny '20 did some good playing for Ohio State, while A. J. Nemecik's long reach was a factor in the guard. Forward P. C. Taylor '20 was the only Illinois player to make more than one basket.

## OHIO STATE ILLINOIS

Matheny, if.....rg. Taylor, Johnson, Francis, rf.....rg. Kopf, Matheny, if.....rg. Wilson, Nemecik, lg.....rg. Fletcher, Welter, rg.....rg. H. Ingerson. Score—Ohio State, University 32, University of Illinois 15. Goals from—Francis 3, MacDonald 3, Welter 3 for Ohio State; Taylor 2, Ingerson, Fletcher, Kopf for Illinois. Goals from fouls—Francis 6 for Ohio State; Wilson 5 for Illinois. Reference—D. Peckinbaugh.

## TILDEN WINNER IN TENNIS PLAY

**Defeats H. L. Taylor in Singles by Default and With Vincent Richards Victorious in Doubles**

## Pick Harvard Relay Teams

**Coach W. F. Donovan Selects Men to Compete in B. A. A. Games**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Time trials for both the varsity and freshman relay teams were held Tuesday afternoon on the board track, Soldiers Field, Harvard University, as a result of which Coach W. F. Donovan selected the men who are to represent the Crimson Saturday night at the Boston Athletic Association games in Mechanics Building.

According to the coach, the team which is likely to compete against Yale University, Saturday, will be composed of: D. F. O'Connell '21, W. H. Goodwin '20, D. J. Duggan '20, A. W. Douglass '21, and H. W. Costic '20. It has not been definitely decided yet which four of the five men picked will enter the event, and the coach considers it likely that the matter will be settled at a practice session later in the week.

Six men have been picked from the 1922 class, and competition for places on the four is very strong. The men chosen Tuesday are: Bayard Wharton, a former athlete at Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Richard Chute, formerly wearing the colors of Phillips Andover Academy; J. A. McCarthy, a former captain of the Somerville High cross-country team, and R. P. Bolster, a former Roxbury Latin School star. These men will be entered in the event against the Yale University freshmen in the B. A. A. games unless some faculty ruling bars any of them from competition. Joseph Lee Jr., a former Country Day School runner, and Joseph Winslow were added to the squad by the coach. Both are speedy men and it is quite uncertain which would be given the opening should one occur.

The coach stated positively to Manager Leonard at Tuesday's practice that he would not send any entry to the annual senior track and field championships of the A. A. U. to be held in New York City, March 8.

## ATHLETICS TO PLAY PENNSYLVANIA NINE

## CHICAGO CHAMPIONS AT WEST SIDE PARK

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago National League Baseball Club will move back to its former grounds on the West Side before the season opens here April 23, according to a statement made by an official of Fred Mitchell's National League champions. The North Side Park is small. It was built for C. H. Weeghman's Federal League Club, and accommodated, at the most, 16,000 fans.

The old West Side Park, owned by C. W. Murphy and C. P. Taft, has a capacity for 30,000, however, and the patrons are close to the field.

## QUIET WEEK IN M. V. CONFERENCE

**Buckeye Basketball Five Takes the First Game Ever Won From the Illini, 32 to 15**

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The work of these two teams has been the feature of the recent competition. Nebraska failed to show its best form in an early game with Drake University and one with Grinnell College, so that the team was soon out of first place; but the last two weeks has found the team coming strongly with the result that it is now second in the standing, and with two victories over the University of Missouri, the 1918 champions, to its credit. Much of Nebraska's success is due to splendid guarding, as the team has scored only 235 points in 10 games as against 329 for Missouri.

The hardest-fought match of the tournament took place in the first round, when Miss Campbell was forced to play 20 holes in order to defeat Mrs. John Shepard Jr. of the Rhode Island Country Club. The summary: CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

First Round

Miss B. M. Penn, Poland Springs, Maine, defeated Lois Stumer, Ravelston Country Club, 6 and 4.

Miss Alene Stumer, Ravelston Country Club, by default.

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Philmont Country Club, defeated Mrs. C. J. Peher, Lacrosse Club, 2 and 1.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## LOCAL FOOTWEAR MARKET IS DULL

Buyers Display Lack of Interest on Account of Expectancy of Drop in Prices — Artificial Tactics in Quotations Evident

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The general conditions in the Boston shoe market are dull. Lack of interest by the wholesalers in preparing for the fall and winter trade is extremely disappointing, and if much longer deferred will shorten the season and congest the factories.

The situation is close to a standstill, except with manufacturers specializing ladies' fine shoes. The whole market is strong. Local merchants are not so sure but that an advance will come in the finer grades of shoes notwithstanding the bearish sentiment of the buyers, which is the strongest unit movement to break prices this market has ever faced.

Manufacturers concede that the argument used by the traders is a natural conclusion when based upon the tendency of other commodities to sell lower. On the other hand there are several reasons why shoe prices may remain firm. The return to a peace market has opened up a foreign demand for leather, shoes and shoe materials from countries which are drained of footwear and stock to produce it. Buyers from abroad are only prevented by embargoes from buying and paying liberally if assured of early shipments.

These foreign possibilities and the high overhead expenses are the strongest points of the manufacturers against price concessions.

## Packer Hide Market

Inactivity is the most prominent feature of the hide market. The packers are well able to stand against a dull period, but even so they are not likely to be wholly indifferent to accumulations, a condition which is beginning to be a factor.

There is a fair assortment of hides pulled prior to Jan. 1, but the quotations have done much to restrict sales. Packers are loath to drop their rates. Low-quality hides will not reach their warehouses for several months. February-March undesirables are sure to pile up unless prices are cut to figures commensurate with their quality and in keeping with a weakening demand. It is early for such stock to be seriously considered, but the fact remains that it is coming and in fair quantities, too. The kill is large. The packers move their low-quality hides before those of a better quality are offered for sale, therefore tanners predict that under prevailing circumstances prices must drop or they will meet with an ordinary demand.

The reported settlement of strikes in the hide markets of South America, if true, will remove a prop which the packers depended upon to sustain their established rates for domestic hides and serve to strengthen the bearish attitude of the tanners.

Under such conditions, therefore, the future has an aspect which should and is making all buyers extremely cautious. At all events there will be hides enough and to spare. Under the rule of supply and demand it is fair to assume that prices of hides will range below what they were in 1918.

## Leather Market

Under the protracted dull conditions regarding shoe orders for next fall, it could not be expected that activity would be found in the leather market as a whole.

Foreign inquiries, with an occasional sale, have been the chief features of the last week and would assume goodly proportions were the different countries to favor such imports.

The domestic trading is small because buyers are indisposed to anticipate and they operate closely to actual needs. This method is common.

Prices of sole leather are unchanged. The local trading is fair, all things considered, but this is largely for medium weights and the better qualities.

The call for upper leather fell off when prices advanced to abnormal limits. It is evident that the custom of boosting prices for no other reason than that of a brisk demand must be abandoned because buyers know enough of general conditions to detect profit.

Foreign business is a prominent factor, but its importance is magnified. With raw calfskins plentiful blacks are high at such quotations as 60¢ to 70 cents and colors at 71¢ to 74 cents.

## Situation in Glazed Kid

There is no change in the glazed kid situation. The Boston market is sold on the medium and high grades and the lower qualities and so-called calfs range too high in price to move in any quantity. Raw skins are coming in slowly, but large consignments are on the way. In another two months conditions may be different and late next summer the market should ease.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York — Mercantile paper was quoted yesterday at 514@515. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72, commercial 60-day bills 4.72, demand 4.75%, cables 4.76-7.16. France, demand 5.45%, cables 5.44%. Guidera, demand 4.14%, cables 4.14%. Lire, demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexican dollars 77.12. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds steady. Time loans 60 and 90 days, 514@515. 6 months 512@6 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	70	74	70	72
Am Can	45	46	45	45
Am Hide & Fdry	50	52	49	51
Am Hide & Lea pfd	52	52	52	52
Am Loco	61	61	61	61
Am Smelters	67	67	66	66
Am Sugar	120	124	120	121
Am Tel & Tel	105	105	105	105
Anaconda	55	55	55	55
Atchison	92	91	91	91
Am Loco	78	79	77	77
B & G	48	48	48	48
Beth Steel B	62	62	62	62
do pfd	101	104	104	104
B R T	25	25	24	24
Can Pac	163	163	163	163
Cen Leather	62	62	61	61
Ches & Ohio	57	57	57	57
Co I & P	36	36	35	35
C R I & P	21	21	21	21
China	33	33	33	33
Cir Prods	47	48	47	48
Crucible Steel	59	59	58	59
Cubane	22	22	22	22
do pfd	73	73	73	73
Erico	55	55	55	55
Gen Motors	141	141	141	141
Goodrich	69	70	68	70
Inspiration	44	44	44	44
Int M B pfd	100	101	96	97
Kennecott	30	30	29	29
Max Motor	33	33	33	34
Met Pet	181	181	178	178
Midvale	45	45	42	42
Mo Pacific	25	25	24	24
N Y Central	74	74	74	74
N Y N H & H	28	28	28	28
No Pacific	93	93	92	92
Pan-Am Pet	80	80	78	78
Pent	41	41	41	41
Pierce-Arrow	42	42	41	42
Ray Corp	78	78	78	78
Rep I & S	56	56	55	55
Rep I & S	102	102	101	101
Ro Railway	28	28	28	28
Studebaker	54	54	54	60
Texas Co	193	193	192	192
U S Pacific	130	130	129	129
U S Rubber	83	83	81	81
U S Steel	55	55	55	55
U S Tel	114	114	114	114
Utah Copper	67	68	67	68
Western Pacific pfd	55	55	55	55
Western Union	87	87	87	87
Willys-Overland	26	27	26	27
Total sales	670,700	shares		

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Ss	99	99	99	99
Anglo-French 5s	97	97	97	97
City of Lyons	101	101	101	101
City of Paris 6s	100	100	99	99
French Rep	107	107	106	106
U K 51s 1919	100	100	99	99
U K 51s 1921	98	98	98	98
U K 51s 1927	100	100	99	99

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	105	105	105	105
A Ch Chem	102	102	102	102
Am Wool com	56	56	56	56
Am Zinc	11	11	11	11
do pfd	114	114	114	114
Arizona Com	114	114	114	114
Atl G & W I	97	97	97	97
Booth Fish	20	20	20	20
Boston Elev	68	68	68	68
Boston & Me	30	30	30	30
Butte & Sup	18	18	18	18
Cal & Arizona	57	57	57	57
Cal & Hida	20	20	20	20
Conner Range	40	40	40	40
Davis Daily	9	9	9	9
East Butte	1	1	1	1
Fairbanks	55	55	55	55
Granby	68	68	68	68
Greene-Can	43	43	43	43
Heekock com	45	45	45	45
Idle Pipe	25	25	25	25
Lake Copper	25	25	25	25
Mass Elect	12	12	12	12
May-Old Colony	34	34	34	34
N Y N H & H	28	28	28	28
North Butte	37	37	37	37
Old Dominion	48	48	48	48
Osceola	13	13	13	13
Stewart	28	28	28	28
Swift & Co	122	122	122	122
United Fruit	162	162	162	162
United Shoe	45	45	45	45
U S Smelting	47	47	47	47

\* New York quotation

## NEW YORK CURB

Tuesday's Market

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	37	40
Alta Explos	78	78
Barnett O & G	5	5
Big Ledge	5	5
Boston & Mont	45	45
Brown & Petrol	2	2
Caledonia	29	31
Calumet & Jef	11	11
Canada Cop	112	112
Cash Boy	5	7
Cons Arizona	1	1
Con Copper	45	5
Coden & Co	78	72
Cortland	11	12
Emerson	2	3
Federal Oil	21	21
General Asphalt	67	68
Gillette	131	132</td

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The work done by the library and exhibits section of the Food Administration under the direction of Miss Edith Guerrier, proved so valuable that Miss Guerrier has been asked to develop a similar service in connection with the educational division of the Department of the Interior.

The chief value of this section was in its ability to reach every part of the country through its coordination with the libraries. This was effected not only through correspondence and the sending out of printed matter to be distributed through the states by the library directors but through personal visits and talks; and the success attending these methods is the reason for continuing the section as an educational service.

After Miss Guerrier had been appointed to the position of head of the library service of the Division of Educational Extension, she attended the conference of extension directors in Chicago and spoke on the new national library service, meeting there the library directors of a number of states, and discussing with them the plans for the new service, and the publication of the bulletin. The library directors expressed themselves as anxious to aid the government and of the opinion that a centralized clearing house for the distribution of educational publications was an excellent idea.

The first number of the bulletin, National Library Service, has been issued. It bears a preface by J. J. Pettijohn, director of the Division of Educational Extension of the Department of the Interior, in which he says: "There are still war messages of the government to be transmitted to the people through the libraries, such as the need for the large production and saving of food, the continuance of thrift stamp and loan campaigns, and the generous support of agencies ministering to our victorious soldiers and sailors at home and abroad. New problems, moreover, arise with the approach of peace, and in the solution of these the national library service bespeaks the active aid and support of the libraries of America."

It is stated that the "service" will act as a library information bureau for the Division of Educational Extension, and as a general medium for bibliographies and for suggesting ways of community cooperation. Librarians everywhere are requested to send in questions and suggestions.

The bulletin will be the library's newspaper, and will attempt in each number a brief digest of current government activities.

The decision of the publishing board of the American Library Association to charge hereafter a flat rate of \$1.50 for subscriptions to The Booklist is meeting with some objection. Not only is this price a 50 per cent advance on the old rate, but it does away altogether with the still cheaper bulk subscriptions, of which many of the state library commissions took advantage under the old plan. Subscribing for The Booklist thus in quantity, a commission could then distribute it free of charge among the libraries of its state, including many small institutions that would not be likely to see it in any other way. The action of the publishing board was due to the fact that even at the advanced rate The Booklist is being furnished at less than the cost of publication, and that the only alternative it would seem to be the discontinuance of the magazine or some change in it that would diminish or hamper its usefulness.

Americans seldom reflect that their ways and manners may seem as puzzling and even grotesque to recently arrived immigrants as theirs seem to Americans, but those who undertake any intimate work among newly come adult foreigners are beginning to perceive that a common ground of understanding is the first essential toward actual helpfulness. The helper needs some information, got at first hand, as to the social and historical background of the immigrant, of what he came from, if the immigrant is to be made to understand what he has come to, and be assimilated as a citizen, instead of remaining a foreign, and therefore almost inevitably an irritating body. The establishment of such a mutual understanding is the aim of the work of the New York Public Library that is developed in the Community Series, of which the third number, "Exploring a Neighborhood," is written by Mary Frank, superintendent of the extension division of the library. It is a study, not statistical, but human, of the 66,000 Jewish people from Eastern Europe and the Orient, who live in a part of the city served by the Rivington Street Branch, and comprising 40 square blocks. The study represents personal experience, scarcely a theory in sight, and no slightest conclusion based on theory.

Miss Frank found out many significant things, among others that Abraham Lincoln was the great hero of the Ghetto, the pushcarts selling more pictures of him than of any other man, and having them framed at that; and for five cents selling you a series of colored cards depicting his history. President Wilson's picture was prominent, too, and after that the preference was for Tolstoy, Shakespeare, and Ibsen. Among the bookshops on wheels as great a variety of literary taste was displayed as in any general shop anywhere; but whether it was a matter of joke books or magazines or novelettes or serious books, the English language was always in predominance, books of American history and economics present in large numbers, and Buckle's "History of Civilization" constantly in demand.

The respect and genuine liking for "our people" with which the investigation was conducted met everywhere with courtesy and assistance, and in the end the survey brought a "faith unshaken in foreign-born Americans, in their generous minds, keen to absorb and assimilate, in their loyalty, above all in their fitness for the duties

as well as the privileges of citizenship. Simple in style as the talk of a country neighbor over the fence, the little book will be valuable to like friendly work which may be attempted in any American city. It is published by the Immigrant Publication Society of New York, and will be sent anywhere for 15 cents.

From Dr. Putnam, the director of the Library War Service, now in France, comes the message that the demand of the men for books bearing on their trades, business, or professions at home is almost unbelievably great, and notwithstanding the fact that within three months the American Library Association has shipped 300,000 technical books for the libraries connected with the schools now being established, many more are required. These, of course, must almost entirely be bought with the funds contributed; but books of general interest, and above all magazines, must be donated, and Dr. Putnam cables an urgent request for prompt and generous action. Space for the A. L. A. cases on mail cars has been given by the army post office. This is eminently the opportunity of the plain citizen.

## BRITISH SUBMARINES OFFERED TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The British Admiralty has presented two submarines to the Dominion of Canada, which are at the present moment at Bermuda and which gift has been accepted by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden. In making the presentation to the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Milner, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, cables as follows:

"I have the honor to request Your Excellency to inform your ministers that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered as a gift to the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Milner, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, cables as follows:

"I have the honor to request Your Excellency to inform your ministers that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered as a gift to the Canadian naval forces two submarines now at Bermuda. The Lords Commissioners trust that this will be accepted as some recognition of the great contribution made to the defense of the Empire by the Canadian naval forces in the course of the war. I am asking Sir Robert Borden whether he wishes to accept the offer on behalf of the Canadian Government."

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The first number of the bulletin, National Library Service, has been issued. It bears a preface by J. J. Pettijohn, director of the Division of Educational Extension of the Department of the Interior, in which he says: "There are still war messages of the government to be transmitted to the people through the libraries, such as the need for the large production and saving of food, the continuance of thrift stamp and loan campaigns, and the generous support of agencies ministering to our victorious soldiers and sailors at home and abroad. New problems, moreover, arise with the approach of peace, and in the solution of these the national library service bespeaks the active aid and support of the libraries of America."

It is stated that the "service" will act as a library information bureau for the Division of Educational Extension, and as a general medium for bibliographies and for suggesting ways of community cooperation. Librarians everywhere are requested to send in questions and suggestions.

The bulletin will be the library's newspaper, and will attempt in each number a brief digest of current government activities.

The decision of the publishing board of the American Library Association to charge hereafter a flat rate of \$1.50 for subscriptions to The Booklist is meeting with some objection. Not only is this price a 50 per cent advance on the old rate, but it does away altogether with the still cheaper bulk subscriptions, of which many of the state library commissions took advantage under the old plan. Subscribing for The Booklist thus in quantity, a commission could then distribute it free of charge among the libraries of its state, including many small institutions that would not be likely to see it in any other way. The action of the publishing board was due to the fact that even at the advanced rate The Booklist is being furnished at less than the cost of publication, and that the only alternative it would seem to be the discontinuance of the magazine or some change in it that would diminish or hamper its usefulness.

Americans seldom reflect that their ways and manners may seem as puzzling and even grotesque to recently arrived immigrants as theirs seem to Americans, but those who undertake any intimate work among newly come adult foreigners are beginning to perceive that a common ground of understanding is the first essential toward actual helpfulness. The helper needs some information, got at first hand, as to the social and historical background of the immigrant, of what he came from, if the immigrant is to be made to understand what he has come to, and be assimilated as a citizen, instead of remaining a foreign, and therefore almost inevitably an irritating body. The establishment of such a mutual understanding is the aim of the work of the New York Public Library that is developed in the Community Series, of which the third number, "Exploring a Neighborhood," is written by Mary Frank, superintendent of the extension division of the library. It is a study, not statistical, but human, of the 66,000 Jewish people from Eastern Europe and the Orient, who live in a part of the city served by the Rivington Street Branch, and comprising 40 square blocks. The study represents personal experience, scarcely a theory in sight, and no slightest conclusion based on theory.

Miss Frank found out many significant things, among others that Abraham Lincoln was the great hero of the Ghetto, the pushcarts selling more pictures of him than of any other man, and having them framed at that; and for five cents selling you a series of colored cards depicting his history. President Wilson's picture was prominent, too, and after that the preference was for Tolstoy, Shakespeare, and Ibsen. Among the bookshops on wheels as great a variety of literary taste was displayed as in any general shop anywhere; but whether it was a matter of joke books or magazines or novelettes or serious books, the English language was always in predominance, books of American history and economics present in large numbers, and Buckle's "History of Civilization" constantly in demand.

The respect and genuine liking for "our people" with which the investigation was conducted met everywhere with courtesy and assistance, and in the end the survey brought a "faith unshaken in foreign-born Americans, in their generous minds, keen to absorb and assimilate, in their loyalty, above all in their fitness for the duties

as well as the privileges of citizenship. Simple in style as the talk of a country neighbor over the fence, the little book will be valuable to like friendly work which may be attempted in any American city. It is published by the Immigrant Publication Society of New York, and will be sent anywhere for 15 cents.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## ON INDIVIDUALITY IN LITERATURE

It is a fair question whether a great piece of literary work can ever be wholly dissociated from its author. Lesser writing to the average reader may not improperly remain impersonal; but when the written words rise above the commonplace and become a real contribution to literature, then the individuality of the author is of interest to the reader and affects his appreciation.

Years ago I read *Henry Thoreau's "Walden,"* knowing that it was one of the books which should be read, and enjoying it as a literary curiosity. Several years later I stumbled upon an account of Thoreau's arrest for refusing to pay his poll tax in the little town of Concord, Massachusetts, and read his extraordinary statement: "I, Henry Thoreau, have signed off and do not hold myself responsible to your multifarious, uncivil chaos named 'Civil Government!'" This immediately recalled "*Walden*" to my memory, and confirmed me in my earlier impressions that the "literary curiosity" was the work of an individual eccentric.

Still later, again by accident, I read a quotation from Thoreau. "We select granite," he wrote, "for the underpinning of our houses and barns; we build fences of stone; but we do not ourselves rest on an underpinning of granite truth, the lowest primitive rock. 'Our sills are rotten... In proportion as our inward life fails, we go more constantly and desperately to the post office. You may depend upon it that the poor fellow who walks away with the greatest number of letters, proud of his extensive correspondence, has not heard from himself this long time."

At last I had become interested in the individuality. Thoreau, having "signed off" in his earlier declaration, had now "signed on" with a vengeance. I looked upon the details of his biography, and found how crowded his brief career of forty-five years had been with his struggle to make his real self understood. It is a commentary on the estimate of his contemporaries that only two of his volumes should have been published during his lifetime, yet a half century later his literary works were produced in an elaborate twenty-volume edition, and he took rank with Emerson.

When I read "*Walden*" again, after having discovered the individuality of its author, it meant more to me. Entirely aside from the literary expressions, and the ideas which it inspired in my own mind, I read there the unyielding, uncompromising, sterling honesty and uncompromising of that lover of nature, who saw things as they were, and who was not afraid to grapple with what he disapproved, even though it cost him personal popularity.

Great books are not stories but messages. The directness with which these messages come to each one of us depends wholly upon ourselves. We can make ourselves more receptive if we become familiar with the individuality of those able to send these messages to us.

## NINETEENTH CENTURY TREATIES OF EUROPE

*"The Great European Treaties of the Nineteenth Century."* Edited by Sir Augustus Oakes, C.B., and R. B. Mowat, M.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, New York: Oxford University Press, £5.

The most substantial basis upon which so fluctuating an element as international law can be said to rest is the use and practice of nations. To arrive at a correct appreciation of the facts from which this use and practice may be deduced it is of the first importance to study those facts from the point of view of history, and in particular the great treaties which have regulated the status and territorial rights of nations. In compiling the material for this book and in furnishing their highly erudite commentaries the editors have greatly facilitated such a study.

They have wisely estimated that to limit their scope to the size of an ordinary volume and in so doing to deal exclusively with the treaties of Europe from the Congress of Vienna onward would in no way interfere with the accomplishment of their object. Pure law-making treaties have been omitted. Of the international position at the time of each treaty dealt with an historical summary is given; the points at issue are stated and the contentions of the parties, so that a clear insight is furnished into the history and usage of European states in such matters as those to which these treaties relate and into the aims of the international lawyers who endeavored to establish them.

The efforts of diplomacy in bringing about each of the great treaties of the Nineteenth Century are clearly shown to have been aimed at a permanent peace. The first concern is seen to have been the reestablishment of the balance of power which, having become unsettled by war between two or more states, provided a source of indefinite international disturbance. So, in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries of France, carried far beyond their original limits, first by the wars of the Revolution, then by those of the First Empire, were declared to be once more what they had been in 1790 by four of the five contending powers, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, the fifth power, France, being for obvious reasons excluded as much as possible from participation in the congress.

As in the case of most great treaties, so with the Congress of Vienna, diplomacy encountered its greatest difficulties not with the conquered power but with the settlements among the conquerors. The ancient contention between Russia and Prussia concerning the kingdom of Poland again reared its head. On this point the

Russian Emperor, Alexander, long remained obstinate, going so far as to intimate that he had 200,000 troops in the Duchy of Warsaw, and inviting the powers to turn him out. But at last, not seeing his way to the acquisition of the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, he modified his views rather than risk a renewal of war. He agreed that Prussia should take part of Saxony and the Province of Posen, giving up her share of the partition of 1795, namely Warsaw. England and Austria being disposed to countenance this plan, negotiations were entered into on this basis.

It cannot be said that the powers concerned in the great European treaties of the Nineteenth Century have been on the whole unmindful of the general interests of Europe. Nevertheless some of them were keenly alive to their own particular interests and often pressed them to the verge of war. In many instances, too, war could have been readily avoided by negotiation, and was brought about wholly by a ruthless greed for conquest on the part of the aggressive state. Such an instance at its worst is amply illustrated in the War of 1864 between Denmark, Prussia and Austria over the Danish duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg.

Denmark, upon the advice of England, had shown herself ready to withdraw the constitution which incorporated Schleswig with the Danish monarchy. But before the proposal could be carried out, Austrian and Prussian troops invaded the duchies. The war which ensued was never more aptly described than in Lord Palmerston's reply to arguments brought forward by the Austrian Government. The English Prime Minister termed the entrance of troops into Schleswig an "iniquitous aggression." If the German powers had waited a couple of months, he explained, so as to enable Denmark to withdraw the constitution, no war need have been made. The war was unnecessary and therefore "iniquitous." In connection with a remark made by the same government on the rule that war abrogates treaties, Lord Palmerston observed that "to make an aggressive war for the very purpose of abrogating them would be a great and evident abuse of an admitted principle."

As early as 1866 the growing power of Prussia constituted an ever-deepening menace to France and it was the general impression that war between the two states was a question of time only. In the winter of 1868-69 Count von Moltke elaborated a complete scheme of action for the contingency of the invasion of France. It was, however, maintained until 1870, when General Frim, the head of the Provisional Government in Spain, suddenly and without notice to other foreign states, offered the vacant throne of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who accepted it. The Due de Gramont, when the news reached Paris and London on July 5, 1870, immediately informed the Prussian Ambassador at Paris in plain language that France could not tolerate the establishment of any Prussian prince upon the Spanish throne; and the French Ambassador in London appealed to the British Government to exercise all their influence in order to put a stop to the Prusso-Spanish project. Not only the pride of France was concerned, but her military power also was at stake. The German Ambassador informed Lord Granville that the King of Prussia was a stranger to the negotiations with Prince Leopold. On the other hand the Due de Gramont stated that he had reason to know—nor did the Spanish Minister deny it—that the King of Prussia had been cognizant of the negotiations between Prim and the Prince of Hohenzollern throughout.

However that may be, the story of the "Ems telegram" is there to prove that if war resulted it was because Bismarck had determined upon it, and having determined upon it scorned no methods to bring it about. Bismarck received the famous telegram from King William, who was then at Ems, while dining in the company of von Moltke and von Roon, the Prussian War Minister. It was a long telegram of about 200 words, detailing the King's communications with the French Ambassador Benedetti as forming part of a negotiation still pending. Von Moltke was in despair. "It looked," says Bismarck, "as if our Most Gracious might knock under after all." Seating myself at a small table I boiled down those 200 words to about 20, without otherwise altering or adding anything." The reduced telegram stated in terms so brief as to convey the impression of an actual insult that the King had refused to see Benedetti, and had informed him by an aside-camp that he had nothing more to communicate to him. Von Moltke said: "Now it has a different ring. It sounded before like a parley, now it sounds like a flourish in answer to a challenge." The reduced telegram was officially published in Berlin and sent to the different embassies in Europe. It so outraged the French Government and people that war resulted in the course of a few days.

"Thus," says a commentator, "the war was the deliberate work of a small group of conspirators holding the highest positions in the Prussian Empire, whose actions on this occasion rendered it inevitable."

The more recent commentators on the Bible have gone for their illustrative analogies to the myths and customs of primitive peoples, but not one of them has penetrated so deeply into folklore as the author of "The Golden Bough" has done. In "Folk-Lore in the Old Testament," published in three volumes by Messrs. Macmillan, Sir James George Frazer presents some very remarkable studies in comparative religion, legend and law. The work is a mine of information, in which many ingenious theories are propounded.

Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, who purchased a portion of the Ashburnham MSS. some years ago and has been a keen collector of medieval illuminated MSS., is selling his collection. Unless a private sale is effected, a portion of these MSS., which are perhaps the most remarkable

MORE CARTOONS  
BY RAEEMAERS

"Raemaers' Cartoon History of the War," Vol. II. Compiled by J. Murray. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75 net.

Happy may be the country that has no history, but unhappy is its cartoonist. For the pen of the cartoonist must ever be dipped in conflict to find expression. Its technique is that of the martial blade, and its office is transmutive rather than creative, finding its zest—and its best appreciation—in the mood of the moment.

Valiant indeed has been the hand of Raemaers in the great war. It has gained the honor of allied praise and the greater honor of German militarist hatred. Contempt, fury, irony, and pathos have been its timely burden. But now the world is turning to the calmer business of judgment and re-

existing in private hands, will be offered for sale in the summer by Messrs. Sotheby.

Mr. Thompson himself has catalogued his collection, which is well known to connoisseurs of illuminated MSS.

thinking and observation in the years since. He says many good things in an excellent manner, regarding naturalization, the fallacy of the "melting pot," and of the attitude, "My country, right or wrong"; approaching each phase of his subject in the spirit of the educated thinker previously trained in the democratic ideal.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell's volume, "Prime Ministers and Some Others," published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, contains reminiscences which have appeared in the weekly papers.

To the "Kings and Queens of England" series, edited by Professor Rait and Mr. William Page, Messrs. Constable have added a new volume, "Henry VII," by Gladys Templer, fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Percy MacKaye's new play, "Washington—The Man Who Made Us," described as a "ballad play in prose," with prologue and epilogue in verse, is launched by Alfred A. Knopf.

"The Art and Craft of Home-Making," by Edward W. Gregory, is to

the householder in search of a comfortable and pretty home what Mrs. Beeton's cookery books are to the



From "Raemaers' Cartoon History of the War," Vol. II. The Century Company, publishers.

## "Teamwork"

construction, and Raemaers must feel the penalty of his trade in the cooling ardor of his public. The time has come for him to leave the battle-fields of physical force for the less terrible though not less vital social and political contests. We realize this as we peruse the second volume of his republished drawings, "Raemaers' Cartoon History of the War." But we can whole-heartedly say of this—as those two soldiers seem to be exclaiming in his drawing, "Teamwork"—"A good job, well done."

## LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Arthur Elliot's volume, "Traditions of British Statesmanship," has now been published by Messrs. Constable. His experience as a member of the House of Commons has been of value to him in dealing with passing events, and his historical knowledge has fitted him for dealing authoritatively with the British statesmanship of by-gone years. Those who are opposed to the growing ministerial autocracy will rejoice in his championship of the revival of the authority of Parliament, the relegation of which into the background during recent years has been a menace to the future of democracy.

Mr. F. S. Stevenson, who has written several volumes of verse, is publishing through Messrs. Jarrold another entitled "November Sunsets." The output of poetry goes on apace and the weekly lists of new volumes appear to grow in length rather than to decrease.

"The Prelude to Bolshevism: The Kornilov Rebellion" is the title given by M. Kerensky to his account of the events which led up to that revolt. The volume, which contains brief biographies and descriptions of the principal actors and places connected with the revolution, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

"Selections from Sainte-Beuve," edited by Arthur Tilley and published by the Cambridge University Press, is an introduction to a study of Sainte-Beuve's work, and contains a biography, a bibliography, and selections from the "Portraits Littéraires" and "Causeries du Lundi."

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cook. The author endeavors to combat the idea that uniformity should prevail throughout the home, which should be an expression of its habitants. He gives to householders who have to gain their experience many useful hints and in various directions. The work is published by Mr. Murby.

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From the Argus Printing Company, Cape Town, is issued a volume dealing with "Native Races and Their Rulers," by C. L. Temple, C. M. G., who was Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces, Nigeria. He sees

two obstacles to the introduction of self-government and independence: lack of honesty and lack of mental initiative, but he does not consider them insurmountable; and what he says of the spread of alcoholism during the past 20 years deserves the earnest attention of a government.

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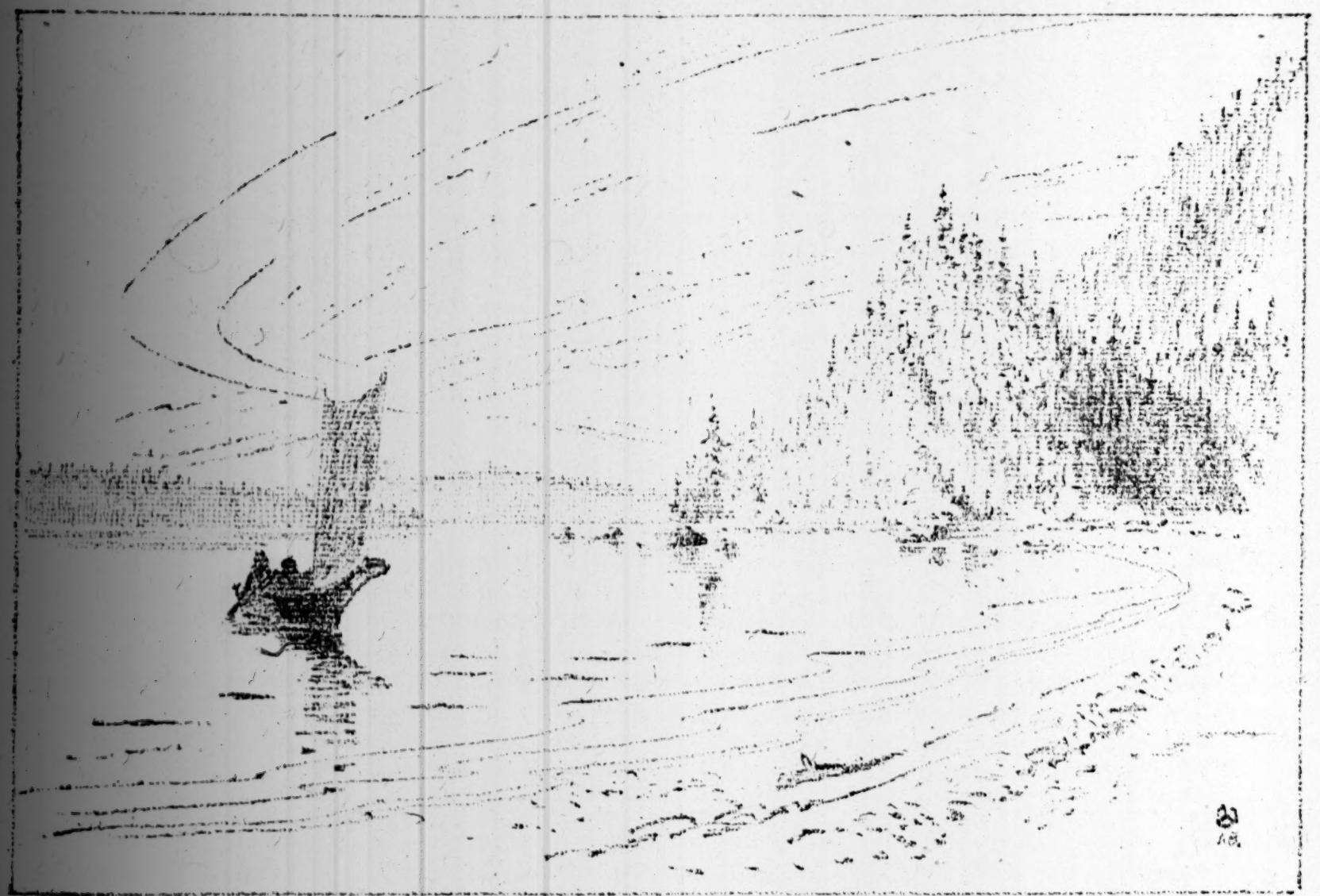
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Prussia, and the British Empire, Prussia, a country, as Herr von Bülow has described it, of "soldiers and officials" recognizing no dominion as valid but that of military conquest, thought it possible to ignore both the individuality and the nationalism of those who came under her yoke. The German colonizer, having known neither autonomy nor initiative in his own country, was incapable of granting the one or exercising the other when the opportunity came his way. How is it, an English woman was asked by a German woman, in the early days of the Twentieth Century, that after only four years British and Boer are already on quite friendly terms with each other, and yet after forty years Alsace-Lorraine is even more bitter in her attitude toward Germany than when she was first severed from France? The answer was simple enough. Liberty and justice had not been denied the Boer, nor had he been treated as a beaten foe. "Our Tommies," said the English woman with exquisite irony, "are not taught as your soldiers are to be patriotic."

Signor Crespi goes at some length into the question of "the freedom of the seas," a phrase which he reminded his readers was first coined in Germany. The rights of Great Britain to maintain her naval supremacy he regards as irref

## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Inland seas of the American Northwest Coast

## The Silent Depths of the Fjords

Off the steamer tracks, between the mouth of Puget Sound and the Alaskan Islands, or, not to be too ambitious, let us say the mouth of the Stikine River, there extends into the North Pacific Coast fjords, inlets, arms of the sea, bays innumerable. Within easy reach of Vancouver, British Columbia, just round the corner from Point Atkinson, the familiar and homely flashlight whose guardian beam the stroller on the English Bay beaches picks up of a summer evening, are many such, their mouths masked with islands, themselves branching off, island dotted, interminably, and sometimes ending under a mountain foot with glaciers visible

far overhead. Some of them appear to be, but for the marine life so thick in their depths, and occasional seal, dogfish, small whale and what not, almost inland salt lakes. In this place will rise a sheer wall of perpendicular rock, the tide mark on it well overhead. After a hundred feet or so of ragged uprightness it will flare away, ridge following ridge clothed with pine and cedar whose afterguard will root on the very edge of the bluff, to a peak four or five thousand feet over one's head. In another place, perhaps close by, will be a beach of silver sand, gay with a windrow of drifted weed and shells, shelving gently upward, studded with many a rounded and lichenized rock, to a shore of button berries, salmon berries and salal brush, neighbored by the Oregon grape, ranked and fringed with spruce and cedar, balsam and hemlock, which, where the sand breaks away, will have their roots in the salt water.

The close attachment of the forest to the sea is one of the things most notable on the coast. Out in the bay the little gulls make their curious S-shaped rippleless dive, the loon laughs farther out, and the sandpipers run along the beach uttering their searching cry. A fish hawk hangs overhead, and as the boat turns the corner of the cedar-clothed spit, a raven, rebukingly croaking, flaps darkly into the forest depths, while with a rattling call the kingfisher leaves the bare branch for a new perch, his rapid flight seeming nervously hurried as one notes the leisurely, apparently unconcerned saunter through the air of the blue heron as he also departs for a new fishing ground before the intrusion.

Besides the omnipresent crow, prospecting the beaches, the sea eagle and the bald-headed eagle are occasional visitors overhead. From where they nest, far up upon the raggedly vertical faces of rock, the gulls, in their several kinds, come about the camper in clouds. The wild ducks squawk, and, strutting over the water, always with the wild duck's bluff of working hard and being in a tremendous hurry though flying easily, search again the solitude they love so sociably.

The native dugout canoe, often of graceful lines, its curious totemic eyes carved and painted on either side of the high prow, a sprig of woven cedar bark hoisted before an easy wind, may make the one spot of human life visible in the silent days passing between the visits of the casual logging camp steamer on its intermittent way to and from up-coast settlements, cannerys, lumber camps, even mines, hidden away in the silent depths of the fjords.

## My Acquaintance With Ruskin

My acquaintance with Ruskin arose out of our association at the Working Men's College. I was deeply stirred by his papers "Unto This Last" in the Cornhill Magazine, and I wrote to him my expression of admiration and sympathy. Frederic Harrison says in his autobiographical memoirs, "He invited me to dine on Sunday (Dec. 22) at Denmark Hill. It was a beautiful old country house in a fine garden, with noble trees and lawns, and the rooms hung with Turners, Titians, etc. He welcomed me with charming grace and bonhomie, and his whole attitude was that of fascinating genius. . . . His old father—a canny, stalwart Scot, a man of sterling sense devoid of genius and grace, was a contrast to his brilliant son, whom he but half understood. 'John! John!' he would cry out at table, as his son poured our splendid paradoxes, 'what nonsense you're talking!' in rather broad Scotch. John was the pattern of a good son. He, at least, understood his father, and behaved with cheerful reverence and unhesitating submission, with the motto, Maxima debetur patri reverentia, though he was himself turned of forty,

and already a literary giant. I visited him several times, and always came away charmed and impressed with a brilliant genius . . . living amidst material conditions of entire beauty and peace."

"He was always ready to talk—to ask questions—even to listen. But as to allowing any man's thoughts, any book, old or new, unless it were the Bible, or some poems, to assist, qualify, or enter into his own thoughts, it was not even to be endured." The writer relates in another chapter.

"He dined with me in London. I well remember the first time that he entered my house, we took pains to remove from sight a copy of 'Turner' which I feared would scandalize him. We rather doubtfully, let him see the Arundel reproduction of Holbein's Madonna and Meyer Family; but of this he heartily approved. I was rather unversed when he went up to the engraving of the interior of the Colosseum at Rome by Piranesi, of which I happen to possess a peculiarly fine impression. He stood before it silent, with his hands behind his back, gazing intently; and at last I said, 'I fear you find that poor work after Turner.' 'No!' said he, quite seriously. 'I think it finer than Turner.' I cannot say if this were irony or serious. But for myself, I always regarded this particular engraving of Piranesi as his masterpiece, and I doubt if Turner himself ever united such perfect architectural realism to high imaginative idealism.

"Another art judgment of Ruskin's surprised me. I felt a deep interest in the French painter, Jean Francois Millet, whom I had visited in his studio at Fontainebleau, and spent an afternoon of delightful talk with the simple old man. Some years before, when on a visit to Mlle. Souvestre at Fontainebleau, we had driven through the forest to Barbizon. I was deeply interested in the famous painter's village, and especially in its then doyen, Francois Millet. I was told that he never visited a studio to his studio. 'Bab,' said I, 'L'Anglais est critique est capable de tout.' And I boldly confronted the master. Mme. Millet, a stout peasant, was at the wash-tub before the door, and chubby children were making mud-pies in the yard. 'Come in and look round, here is my studio,' said the quiet old man; 'you will not trouble me,' and he went on painting. By degrees he became quite affable, and brought out a dozen canvases which he had never 'left in the mood to finish.' For a couple of hours he talked about his life and his art, with entire simplicity and frankness. No, he had never seen any paintings whatever but those in the Louvre, had never traveled out of his own department, and knew nothing of styles, schools, or technique. We knew the story of his refusing his daughter's hand to a young nobleman of good estate, until the lover agreed to learn and follow the trade of printer, which he did. Yes, said the old man, he was now quite easy, and happy to be free to work, whatever hard times he had once known. He was a standing agreement with the Art Publishers to pay him an annuity in return for all he might paint. 'Oh, yes, quite true,' he said; 'they pay me one thousand francs a month, which is amply enough for me.' But they sell a single picture of yours for fifty thousand francs.' 'That is their affair,' he replied; 'as long as I have all I need, and can paint what I like, and as I like, it matters not to me what they get for my work.' When the pictures of Millet were exhibited in Bond Street in June, 1875, I induced Ruskin to see them. He wrote to me—'I entirely concur with you, of course, in feeling the man's power and honesty. But he has never seen beauty. And the ugliness of the world comes into and out of every pore of him—black sap. No painter has any business to represent labor as gloomy. It is not gloomy, but blessed and cheerful!'

## The Skylark and the Poet

How blithe the lark runs up the golden stair  
That leans thro' cloudy gates from heaven to earth.  
And all alone in the empyreal air  
Fills it with jubilant sweet songs of mirth!  
How far he seems, how far  
With the light upon his wings!  
Is it a bird, or star  
That shines and sings?

What matter if the days be dark and drear?  
That sunbeam tells of other days to be;  
And singing in the light that floods him o'er  
In joy he overtakes futurity:  
Under the cloud arches vast  
He peeps, and sees behind  
Great summer coming fast  
Adown the wind.

And now he dives into a rainbow's rivers;  
In streams of gold and purple he is drown'd;  
Shrilly the arrows of his song he shivers,  
As tho' the stormy drops were turned to sound;  
And now he issues thro',  
He scales a cloudy tower;  
Faintly, like falling dew,  
His fast notes shower.

Let every wind be hushed, that I may hear  
The wondrous things he tells the earth below;  
Things that we dream of he is watching near,  
Hopes that we never dreamed he would bestow:  
Alas! the storm hath rolled  
Back the golden gates again.  
Or surely he had told  
All heaven to men!

So the victorious poet sings alone,  
And fills with light his solitary home,  
And thro' that glory sees new worlds foreshown,  
And hears high songs, and triumphs yet to come:  
He waves the air of time  
With thrills of golden chords,  
And makes the world to climb,  
On linked words. . . .

—Frederick Tennyson.

## His First Spring in the Country

It was impossible to read and write, when the fragrant bird-cherries were breaking into blossom—when the wrinkled leaflets, as they opened, threw a veil of whitish down over the black gooseberry bushes—when the larks hung all day right over the courtyard, pouring out a stream of unvarying song till it died away in the sky, a song which caught at my heart and affected me to tears—when all the slopes were covered with tulips, purple and blue and white and yellow, and the funnel-shaped grass blades and close-sheathed flower-buds stole everywhere out of the ground—when ladybirds and beetles of every kind came out into the kindly light, and white and yellow butterflies began to flash past, and bees and bumblebees to buzz—when there was movement in the water, noise on the earth, and the very air trembled—when the sunbeams quivered, as they made their way through the moist atmosphere filled with the elements of life.

How much business I had, how many anxieties! Twice every day I had to visit the wood and make sure that the jackdaws were sitting in their nests; I had to listen to their incessant cawing; I had to watch the ill-tempered opening to let out the plum-colored clusters of the coming blossom—the finches and the warblers establishing themselves in the goose-

berry bushes and barberries—the ants waking to life and movement, where first a few ants showed themselves, and then multitudes poured forth and began their labors—the swallows flashing past and diving into their old nests under the eaves—the clucking hen brooding over her tiny chickens. . . . How charmed he (my father) was when he saw the red clover for the first time! He showed me how to twitch off the pretty flowers and suck the sweet white tubes. He was even more delighted when he heard in the distance, also for the first time, the song of the mocking bird. "There, Seryozha," he said to me; "all the birds will start singing now; the mocking-bird is the first to begin." And presently, when the bushes are in leaf, our nightingales will begin; and then life will be still more cheerful at Bagrovo.

That time also came at last: the grass grew green, the trees and bushes put forth their leaves, and the nightingales began to sing. Night and day they sang, never ceasing. By day their song did not strike me as wonderful; I even said that the larks sang as well; but in the late evening or at night, when silence everywhere began to reign, under the fading light of the sunset glow or the glittering of the stars, the song of the nightingales was an exclamation and joy to me. . . . I don't know if my father's promise came true; that life would be more cheerful at Bagrovo; nor can I say whether I was at this time in what could be called high spirits; but this I know, that the thought of that time has been, throughout my whole life, a source of quiet happiness in my heart. —From "Years of Childhood," by Serge Aksakov (tr. from the Russian by J. D. Duff).

What more particularly is the nature of the real creation? Spiritual it must be, as has been said, since God is Spirit. It must also embody all the other qualities of the creator. It must express perfectly the divine Mind. It is, moreover, the compound idea of all lesser ideas. Writing on page 513 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Spirit diversifies, classifies, and individualizes all thoughts, which are as eternal as the Mind conceiving them; but the intelligence, existence, and continuity of all individuality remain in God, who is the divinely creative Principle thereof." There never can be any separation between divine Principle and the ideas of Principle. Consequently all real ideas must continue to embody the qualities of the creative Principle, such as eternity and intelligence. If any doubt be entertained by anyone on the question of creation, he must turn to Principle to have it removed. No explanation of creation is to be found in the material sense of things. It is only by knowing God correctly that a knowledge of His creation is gained.

One of the problems which are always before mankind is the problem of man himself. What is man? Whence came man? Whither goeth man? are questions which, with others of a like description, are continually being asked. They are all of great importance, such questions as these; and they are all questions of the human mind, of that consciousness which has believed and continues seemingly to believe in the reality of a material creation. They are questions which will continue to be asked until all have come to a knowledge of creation as the expression of perfect Mind, and to an understanding consequently of the real man, as synonymous with the perfect spiritual creation. What, then, is man? Expressed in terms of spiritual creation, man is the complete expression of divine Principle. Man embodies, as true consciousness, all the ideas of God. The struggle, which through Christian Science is going on in every human being who has got some understanding of the meaning of its teachings concerning the divine Principle, is to recognize the Christ as the real or true idea of man, the divine image and likeness. As this is attained, the human or material sense of man must proportionately disappear. That is the scientific meaning of salvation. Salvation includes the destruction of all sin, the extermination of all disease, the final overcoming of death; for to the Christ, or generic man, Life is all that can be known. Life which is perfect, and therefore continuous and indestructible.

Jesus the Christ made the demonstration that Life is indestructible. So conscious was he of the fact that God is infinite Spirit and that creation is entirely spiritual, that he possessed an extraordinarily clear understanding of the unreality of sickness, sin, and death, indeed of all material phenomena; and it was this knowledge which empowered him to break the erroneous belief in death for others and to overcome it finally in his own case. Sometimes it is said that Jesus was specially gifted with power from God, and that because of this he was able to annul the material laws which caused disease and death. But surely it would be inconsistent with divine wisdom first to make laws and then empower anyone to break them. The truth is, that no law of God either causes or perpetuates sin or sickness. Since God is infinite good, and therefore responsible for real law alone, there can be no law behind disease, behind sin, or behind death, because these errors cannot be accounted other than evil. What passes for law to the human mind is simply false belief, nothing else. Knowing this, and understanding the divine Principle of all real law, Christ Jesus healed sin and disease and raised the dead. Jesus broke no law at any time, but he fulfilled the law of God continually. That is to say, he knew the truth about "the divinely creative Principle," and about the real man who expresses divine Principle and is governed solely and continuously by spiritual law; and this knowledge did all the healing work he accomplished.

It was, because God is unalterable. "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation." Look as far into the ages to come as one may, creation will still be the same, from the least to the highest idea. Creation is complete now, for the creative Principle is perfect. Creation is being unfolded through man, through generic man, now, because man embodies it wholly as consciousness. Thus Mrs. Eddy could write (Science and Health, p. 427): "Man's individual being can no more die nor disappear in unconsciousness than can Soul, for both are immortal." To begin to know the truth about the continuity of creation is to begin to lose the fear of death which presses so sternly on human existence and shortens the sojourn of men upon the earth. Lesser this fear, and longevity is increased. Creation is continuous, coexistent and coeternal with God, for "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

## The Continuity of Creation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CREATION, as understood in Christian Science, is the manifestation of God, the divine Principle. There is only one divine Principle, infinite in its being, spiritual in its nature; hence creation is altogether spiritual. This understanding of creation as entirely spiritual is contradicted by material sense, which claims that there is a real material creation; but Christian Science rightly declares that, since Spirit, or divine Principle, is infinite, only one real creation exists, and that a so-called material creation can be caught but a counterfeit conception of the real spiritual creation.

Now to gain some knowledge of the truth just stated is without parallel in its importance for humanity. To continue to believe in the reality of matter is to continue in the hopeless position of believing in the reality of sickness, sin, and death, and doing nothing to destroy these scourges of the human race. For sickness and sin are the inevitable and direct results of holding to the belief that matter is real; and death is the consequence of disease and evil. When all material belief will have been destroyed, death will not then be entertained even as a supposition.

What, more particularly, is the nature of the real creation? Spiritual it must be, as has been said, since God is Spirit. It must also embody all the other qualities of the creator. It must express perfectly the divine Mind. It is, moreover, the compound idea of all lesser ideas. Writing on page 513 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Spirit diversifies, classifies, and individualizes all thoughts, which are as eternal as the Mind conceiving them; but the intelligence, existence, and continuity of all individuality remain in God, who is the divinely creative Principle thereof." There never can be any separation between divine Principle and the ideas of Principle. Consequently all real ideas must continue to embody the qualities of the creative Principle, such as eternity and intelligence. If any doubt be entertained by anyone on the question of creation, he must turn to Principle to have it removed. No explanation of creation is to be found in the material sense of things. It is only by knowing God correctly that a knowledge of His creation is gained.

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## Webster's Log Cabin

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin; but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—Daniel Webster.

## Song

Waves on the beach, and the wild sea foam.  
With a leap, and a dash, and a sudden cheer,  
Where the seaweed makes its bending home,  
And the seabirds swim on the crests so clear.  
Wave after wave, they are curling o'er,  
Where the white sand dazzles along the shore. —W. E. Channing.

## To Critics

Critics are too apt to forget that rules are but means to an end; consequently, where the ends are different, the rules must be likewise so.—Coleridge.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Lone Hand

The deluge of sectional strikes which has been hampering the reconstruction of the industries in Great Britain, has come more or less to a head in the threat of the miners, by a general strike, to reduce British trade and transport to a standstill. In this case it cannot be pretended that the tail is wagging the dog. Quite apart from the fact that, in the ballot which decided the question 611,998 votes were cast for a strike, and only 104,977 against, it is clear that the official leaders are not merely directing but are in sympathy with the determination reached. The principal leader of the men is, of course, Robert Smillie, the President of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and President also, for the last quarter of a century, of the Scottish Miners Federation. Mr. Smillie is a somewhat dour and unelastic Scotsman, but he is absolutely devoted to the interests of the men over whom he exercises simply immense influence. A somewhat slow thinker, and inheriting the pessimism of the Scots character, Mr. Smillie is not likely to urge the men to any violent course, but he is likely to confirm them in an obstinate resistance to the employers and the government, not in the least out of malice but because of his own mental make-up.

The government which, in the present instance, is only another way of saying Mr. Lloyd George, has, indeed, a sufficiently difficult task before it. The M. F. G. B., as the Miners Federation of Great Britain is popularly known, is not only the strongest organized labor body in the country, but enjoys a working alliance, practically an offensive and defensive alliance, with two other immensely powerful labor unions, the N. U. R., or National Union of Railwaymen, and the N. T. W. F., or National Transport Workers Federation. It is obvious, then, that a strike of the one, if followed by a sympathetic strike on the part of the others, would paralyze the industries and business of the whole country; if, that is to say, the failure of the supply of coal did not automatically bring about such an end in ailed. It is just here that the interdependence of all industries becomes so clear, and exposes the moral impossibility of any single one of them playing a lone hand.

Granting, for the sake of argument, the by no means demonstrated fact that the miners, in the present dispute are in the right, certain awkward facts begin to emerge as the result of the policy of the lone hand. To begin with, if you stop the country's coal supply, you stop, post hoc propter hoc, the railways and the mills. But even a miner needs the service of the railways and the mills in order to live. Therefore the burden of his energy does not fall only on the colliery owners and shareholders, who are an infinitesimal minority, but upon the whole country, including himself and his wife and children. Nor is this the limit of the complete system of wheel upon wheel. It was noticed that the support of the policy of the lone hand was weakest in South Wales. The reason is not only exceedingly simple, but exceedingly instructive. The South Wales coal-fields live largely on coal exports. But though you may raise the price of your own coal you cannot raise the price of your competitor's. Now the price of coal at the pit-head in England happens already to be eighteen shillings a ton, as against eleven shillings in the United States—the figures are the Prime Minister's. Therefore, it does not require an elaborate calculation to discover exactly how valuable an opportunity the South Wales miner will find in such competition. It is likely to be summed up in what the comic papers in the States are wont to describe as "a swell chance."

At the same time it is not to be imagined that Robert Smillie and the men he represents are as entirely foolish as such a one-sided version of the present quarrel over wages and hours would imply. The miner rests his case on the contention that it is not the wages which are sending coal up to a prohibition price, but the waste; not the hours but the profits. In other words, the miner charges it against the owner that his methods are wasteful and his profits excessive, if not scandalous. He claims, moreover, that the man who carries on the most exhausting and most dangerous trade in the country has a right to special consideration. And that as between himself and the man who happens simply to own some property beneath which happens to lie a coal deposit, there should be no hesitation. The first part of his argument is probably unanswerable, but the second is vitiated by a fallacy. That fallacy is the fallacy of all syndicalistic reasoning. And for the sake of convenience it is better to deal with it first.

Coal mining, then, is not a mere question of digging a hole in a piece of ground you happen to own, and dropping a bucket into it. Coal mining, selling, and distributing, like any other kind of mining, is a highly specialized and complicated industry, demanding skillful organizing and financing. The question of brains enters into it equally with the question of muscle. No man is going to compete with the a-tute mining interests of France, of Germany, or of the United States without the possession of great ability and the command of vast capital. On any other terms he will find himself the fly in the spider's parlor. When, however, you have once admitted this, the whole weight of argument shifts over to the side of the fly. There can be no question that the labors of the miner are, as a rule, peculiarly dangerous and peculiarly exhausting. The man who lies for hours every day upon his back in a tunnel, hacking at a seam of coal, certainly deserves ample time for rest and for recreation. In the same way the man who labors every day in the face of flood, of coal damp, and of noxious gas emphatically deserves that the fact should be remembered in his pay.

So far the controversy is a simple one. But it does not end here. Indeed as it continues, it grows complicated, and it is by reason of these very complications that

the Prime Minister asks for time. Unfortunately the miner, like many other people, has been the sport of Royal Commissioners for decades. As a result he has grown contemptuous and suspicious of them. When, therefore, Mr. Lloyd George proposes further delay, in order that the question of waste and the question of profiteering may be thoroughly gone into, he becomes not unnaturally restive. It is quite true that Mr. Lloyd George only asks for this delay w' th regard to the more complicated features of the dispute, and that he promises quick decision on the questions immediately at issue. Unfortunately, precedents, for which the Prime Minister is not responsible, are against him, and hence the hesitation of the men.

At the same time there can scarcely be any hesitation in supporting the Prime Minister's offer. The men can certainly afford to wait until the 21st of March, rather than by premature action throw the whole industry of the country into a condition of chaos, and cause untold hardship, not only to others but to themselves. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister's offer will be accepted. If, when the report is made, the conclusions fail to find acceptance between the owners and the men, there will be nothing to prevent disaster but the direct action of the government.

### A Slander on Brest

RECENT sensational stories with regard to conditions in the great American camp at Brest, France, have been controverted so promptly, so sharply, and so completely that the result must prove discouraging to all those engaged in propagating slanders upon the conduct of the United States' part in the war. With little, if anything, short of indecent haste, some of the statements reflecting upon responsible officials and military commanders have been given circulation. It was charged that the conditions at the embarkation camp in Brest were intolerable. Brest itself was pronounced by a United States senator "one of the foulest holes on earth." The utterances were received and widely published, as if substantiated and proved. They shocked millions and sorely grieved thousands of people, for in Brest are continually concentrated great numbers of the young fellows for whose footsteps those at home are eagerly listening.

An immediate investigation was set afoot with the view of determining what truth, if any, was at the bottom of the charges so freely made. General Pershing appointed Major-General Helmick to conduct the inquiry. Taking the allegations seriatim, the charge that soldiers from the front and Red Cross nurses were practically held prisoners was found to be "absolutely groundless"; no individual had been put "at the bottom of the sailing list"; no man of the garrison of more than 60,000 was required to remain in line over ten minutes; troops were marched to meals by time schedules, and the entire garrison was fed within an hour and a quarter; there had been no overbearing conduct or harsh language toward men on the part of officers; with one exception only, newspaper correspondents who visited the camp cheerfully testified to the efficiency and kindness of the organization; inspections of buildings were made daily, and roof leaks when discovered were quickly repaired. And the report proceeded:

As to mud everywhere, this is the rainy season. Foot-paths and roads were muddy for some time, due to conditions over which no man had control. Even this has been met, by laying approximately forty miles of board walks along the roadside, throughout the camp, to storehouses, to incinerators, to laundries, to mess houses, and along highways. Thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone have been laid and rolled, so that one may walk over the camp without stepping in the mud. Sheds and messes have been built at the railway station to serve 50,000 men within an hour after arrival, both day and night.

In short, the conditions at Brest may be said to be similar, in every particular, to those which have existed in all of the great cantonments and camps in the United States during the last two years, no better, no worse; conditions, that is to say, unavoidably incidental to the tremendous task which entrance into the greatest war in history imposed upon the nation.

All the comforts of life could not immediately be provided at Camp Grant, Camp Houston, Camp Sherman, Camp Devens, or Camp Upton, any more than at Brest. But in every instance the task of preparation for the housing, feeding, and drilling of an army of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men, divided, toward the last, almost equally by the width of the Atlantic Ocean, and between two continents, was marvelously well accomplished, and there should be credit rather than censure criticism for all who had a hand in the work.

### The Next Congress and the Presidency.

THE Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States will go out of existence on Monday, March 3. The Sixty-sixth Congress will come into existence on the following day, but, unless called by the President to meet in extraordinary session, will not convene until the first Monday in December. The outgoing Congress is Democratic; the incoming Congress will be Republican. From March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1921, or until the close of the present presidential term, the national Legislature and the national Administration will be of opposite political complexion.

A Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration took the responsibility for leading the country into war, and must assume the responsibility for its conduct on the part of the United States. The completion of the work of the war, the carrying on of reconstruction made necessary by the war, "the binding of the nation's wounds," readjustment to altered conditions, care of the veteran soldiers and sailors, rehabilitation of national industry, support of national finance, all the finishing business of the conflict, so far as the United States is concerned, as well as the recentering of certain international relations and the resumption of others, will constitute employment that must be shared by a Republican Congress and a Democratic President.

The two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue will be constantly under the white light of public observation during the next eighteen months, at least. At the end of that

time, the nation will no doubt feel that it knows whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party should be trusted with the control of national affairs. At the outset, the Democrats enjoy advantage in the indisputable fact that they have a leader in whom the country has almost unlimited confidence; they are at a disadvantage in the fact that they have a Congress that is turning over to a Republican successor an immense amount of important work which it should itself have performed. At the outset, the Republicans have advantage in the fact that they need take no party responsibility for making the war or for conducting it; that they are free to discover, if they can, important mistakes and blunders made by their predecessors; that they have the opportunity of setting right many things that are now awry; and that they are, broadly speaking, in a position to show the people, from inference and by comparison, how much better they could have managed things had they, instead of their opponents, been in power during the last two years.

The advantage at the outset on either side will not be of value unless it shall be maintained by works. The nation is disposed to see that the President shall have fair, even generous, treatment at the hands of a Republican Congress, but neither the virtues nor the popularity of the President can be expected, on the one hand, constantly to outweigh shortcomings revealed in the record of his party, or, on the other hand, always to overshadow the praiseworthy accomplishments of the Republicans. The probabilities are that President Wilson, from this time forward, will be considered by the great majority of the American electorate as a man apart, and that each of the two great parties will have to rest its case solely upon its merits or demerits as either have been, or shall have been, displayed during this exceptionally important period in the history of the republic.

The Republican Congress, if called to meet in extra session, and it is difficult to see how such a call can be avoided, will have a great opportunity to improve upon the work of its predecessor in the matter of disposing, and disposing intelligently and satisfactorily, of business that should long since have had attention. Many measures insistently demanded by the people have been neglected, and will very likely be left over on March 3. The regular legitimate business awaiting disposition in both houses of the Sixty-sixth Congress will supply the members with abundant occupation. If they shall make the mistake of turning from this business to the framing of a party issue, the public will not be pleased. The partisan issue will take care of itself if the Republican Party, through its representation in Congress, shall take care of the urgent needs of the nation in the way of legislation. If that party neglects the nation for partisan purposes, it will be certain to lose all the advantage it had at the beginning. The record which the incoming Congress shall make will very largely, if not wholly, determine the manner in which the presidential election of 1920 shall go. What the nation is looking for now is skillful dealing with the questions which the war has left unsettled, a satisfactory solution of the important problems; it will be impatient with petty bickerings, time-wasting contention over trivialities, and small politics of every nature.

### The Black Country

THE Black Country, it is true, extended its borders during the war, or, rather, the Black Country idea was carried to other parts of England and Scotland, far away from the towns of South Staffordshire, North Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. Great factories sprang up here, there, and everywhere, over night, and the glare of the blast furnace was the one light that broke the Cimmerian darkness of the countryside in many unwanted parts of England. Still the Black Country never felt doubtful as to the security of its position as the "real thing." Upstart factories in other places would largely vanish with the war. But long after the war and its story had become a closed book, men would need locks, and are not the best locks that can be made turned out at Wolverhampton and Willenhall? They would need keys, and where would one find better keys than at Wednesfield? They would need horses' bits, harness-fittings, and saddlery, and they would seek for them, if they were wise, at Walsall and Bixworth; whilst who that knew a good nail, or a good chain, when he saw it, would think of going elsewhere for either than to Cradley?

And so the Black Country felt well entrenched, whatever the changes that came and went. When it was called upon to do so, it turned from peace to war conditions, but it made the change with all the indifference of an old soldier, and now, with similar unconcern, it is getting back again to the ways of peace. Throughout it all, its external appearance has changed but little. There are those who do not speak well of this appearance; who have boarded the train at New Street, Birmingham, and have made the strange detour to Kidderminster. They have unkindly recollection of "the endless town of it" for so much of the way; the chimneys; the gaunt superstructure of the coal mines; the great wheels shouldering their way up into the gray sky, now lost and now found again through a cloud of steam and smoke; the houses, now rushing in regular phalanxes down to the railway, and now seen far away, almost on the horizon, across long stretches of waste land; the ubiquitous tram cars; the inevitable hoarding; the quite uncompromising grimness of the country that is so justly called the Black Country.

A Ruskin, of course, would turn his back upon it, and with hands upraised in horror, would flee away from it. And yet those who know the Black Country, most of them, learn to love it; certainly to take pride in it. The activity is ever so ceaseless, the accomplishment so continuous, and its range so vast. There are many ways of seeing it in detail, close-to, in any of its great towns, or from the train window, by day or night, in a journey through its borders. But there is one way, above all others, to see the Black Country, and that is to make one's way, after dark, to the top of the Castle Hill at Dudley, and look out over the countryside east, west, north, or south. No buildings are in sight anywhere, or only as dim, shadowy forms. But, as far as the eye can see on all sides, is the flare of the blast furnace, whilst

the sky on the horizon is ablaze with the light of others that are hidden from view. Then the Black Country has this great redeeming feature, that it is within easy reach of some of the most beautiful country in all England. Indeed it is in itself beautiful country, or was once, and still is, in places; but, not twenty miles from Dudley Castle, one may climb the green slopes of the Clee Hills in Shropshire or, from the top of Malvern Hill in Worcestershire, look out over the country of Piers Plowman.

### Notes and Comments

THE United States Senators who in the past have shown a disposition to oppose the President's policy for a League of Nations are quoted as saying that his Boston speech has not changed their views. They should at least be interested in the fact that their views, as expressed while he was on the ocean, did not change his speech.

PARIS is to have, for exhibition purposes, on the Place de la Concorde, one of the German long range guns which, at intervals during the two or three months preceding the close of the war, bombarded that city, causing damage and distress. The weapon, as an exhibit, might perhaps serve a better purpose if shown on the Bismarckplatz in Berlin, bearing an inscription to the effect that every shot fired from it stiffened the determination of the Allies to crush autocracy, and at any cost.

THE \$6,000,000 War Revenue Bill which President Wilson signed on board the train which took him from Boston to Washington, on Monday night, is an exceptionally important measure in many ways, but it has a peculiar interest for the nation at this time in that it carries a "rider" which makes the capital of the country immune from all traffic in liquor. If liquor shall still be brought into Washington it must be guarded against detection in such a manner that the smuggling of it cannot be made profitable. It is a great gain for prohibition, at this stage, that the liquor traffic has been extirpated from the seat of government.

DURING the last decade, says the Indian Commissioner of Canada, the Indian population has been increasing, but fortunately in a way that decreases the so-called Indian problem. Canada, in fact, feels that the Indian problem has pretty well vanished. The modern red Indian is civilized, and the descendants of the aboriginal tribes are now, for the most part, educated farmers, and, in fair proportion, drivers of their own automobiles. Such information from Canada makes even more hopeful the recent reports of constantly improving conditions among the Indians in the United States; but one feels also that these Canadian red men have been more wisely helped and less selfishly hindered, in the past, by their white neighbors.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY years ago, the American artist Charles Wilson Peale painted the portrait of General Washington that President Wilson, the other day, unveiled at 10 Downing Street, London; and how remarkable is the sequence of historic events that has placed this particular portrait in a building that is held to be the very center of the British Government! The portrait crossed the ocean in 1780 with Henry Laurens, who was bound on a mission to Holland; but the vessel was captured, by Captain George Keppel of the British Navy. Laurens went to the Tower until he was exchanged for Cornwallis; the discovery of his mission led to war between England and Holland; and the portrait of Washington remained in the Keppel family until it was presented to the British Government, when the United States entered the world war.

PEOPLE in other parts of the United States should find inspiration in the tree-planting campaign undertaken by the residents of Bell County, Texas. These thoughtful citizens have subscribed liberally to a fund which is being used to beautify the Temple-Belton Road or Victory Highway. At every interval of thirty feet a tree is planted on either side of the road, numbered, and dedicated by the person who plants it to some Bell County soldier who fought in the Great War, while a label on the tree gives the name and title of this soldier. With each tree are planted also two pecan nuts and two walnuts. If these produce seedlings, the owner of the tree may take his choice of one of these seedlings or the original tree. Here is a combination of patriotism, aestheticism, and utility. The Victory Highway will be useful as well as ornamental for generations to come. It will be sought by the tourist of the future not only for its beauteous shade, but out of sheer respect for the good taste and good sense of the people who designed and developed it.

FOR several years railway corporations in the United States, as a result of experience, have refused to keep in their employment so-called "moderate" drinkers, or men who, even occasionally, have been seen to enter saloons. The companies have taken the position that liquor, imbibed in any quantity, rendered an employee, to the extent of the quantity imbibed, unfit for his work. If it required ten drunks to intoxicate a man, they reasoned, then, one drink would make a man one-tenth intoxicated. The same rule should obtain in measuring the percentage of alcohol allowable in a so-called non-intoxicating drink. No drink that has any alcohol in it is, properly speaking, non-intoxicating. This is the long and the short of it.

AFTER the United States becomes bone-dry, many jails in the country may be in the same case with the old log jail in Brown County, Indiana, which has had no compulsory tenure these seven years and is to be preserved as a curio. The Brown County jail was built in 1837, "good and solid," according to the record, for the handsome sum of \$175, and the last prisoner was his own jailer. Sentenced for some petty offense, the keys were handed over to him and he went out every day to work and came back every night to lock himself up. During this incarceration he also acted as jailer for two other petty offenders serving shorter terms. This sounds like comic opera, but so it was.